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The Bombay Chronicle

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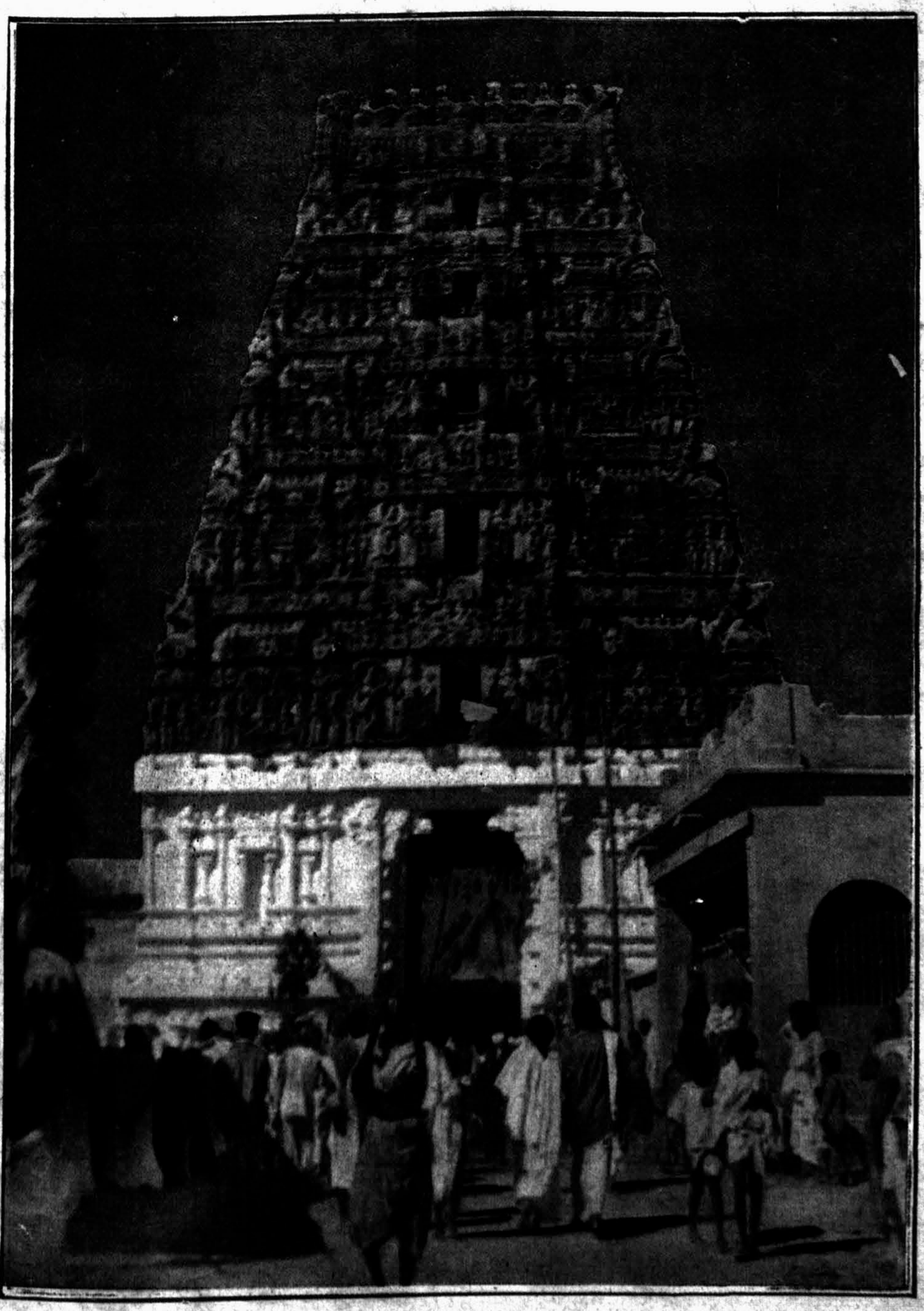
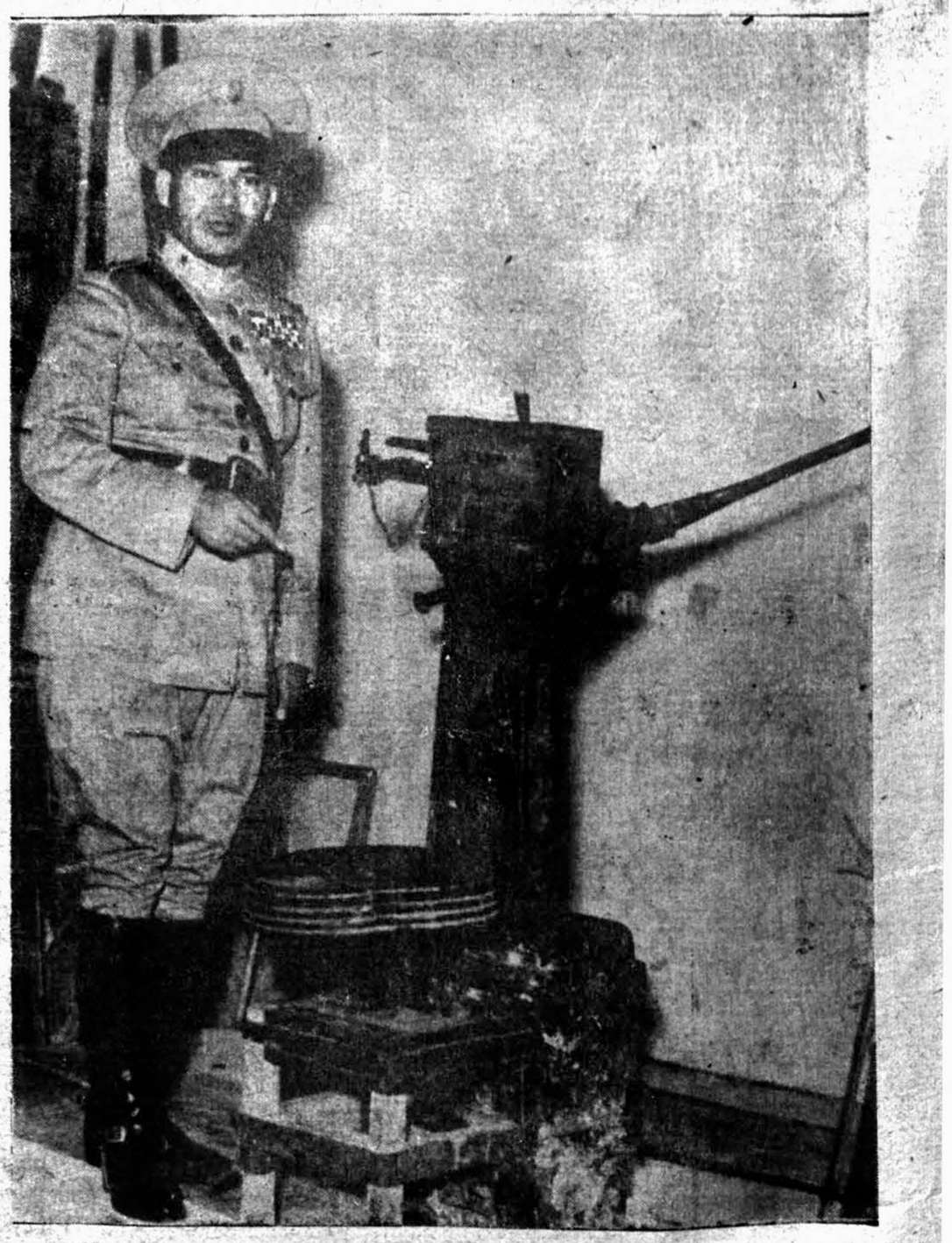


TEMPLE TOWER AT TIRUCHANUR

Photo by Moorthivasan

H. H. the Aga Khan is now busy in Geneva in connection with League sessions. Here he is seen at a fashionable sea-side resort in France discussing Turf prospects with his Jockey Dupuy.



CUBA'S "HOT SEAT" INSPECTED BY DICTATOR

Back to the nineteenth century goes Cuba for the adaptation of the U. S. electric chair. The island republic's "hot seat" is called the Garrotte. The Garrotte is an iron stool on which the condemned man sits. The neck of the victim is fastened in the iron band and the executioner then goes to work by tightening the band around the neck, until the spine breaks. An added feature of the grim instrument is an iron spike that is driven through the backbone.

MALTESE SWIMMER CL AIMS WORLD'S ENDURANCE RECORD

Photo shows: Arthur Rizzo being fed by one of his sons with a baby's milk bottle, during his record swim.

At the 12th International Homoeopathic Congress in Berlin, India was represented by the homoeopathic doctor A. S. Deshmukh of Bombay, and he took part at all important meetings of the Congress. Dr. Deshmukh is nominated at the Congress as an Auxiliary Member of the International League of Homoeopathcs.

Miss S. D. Saluja, Head Mistress, King Edward Girls' High School, Saharanpore, a well-known authoress of several text books for High Schools, has been awarded by the Imperial Institute, London, a scholarship of £250 for admission into the Maria Grey Training College, for the Teachers Diploma of the London University. She sailed from Bombay recently

Congress of Germans living abroad began its sessions in Stuttgart. Picture shows Herr Hess being welcomed by the population of Stuttgart.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 26, 1937

The Indian Woman Continues To Live In The Stifling Atmosphere of the Man-Conceived & Man-Made Ideals Of Feminine Sexuality. The Odious Purdah System Continues To Putrify The Air Of Millions Of Homes And Even The So-Called Reformers Remain Unaware Of The Dry-Rot Which Is Eating Away The Hearts And Souls Of Thousands Of Young Indian Girls.

Paris.—Each from a different French Colonial possession, these girls are entrants to the beauty contest at the Paris International Exposition, the prize of which is the title "Miss France from overseas."

EROTIC RIGHTS OF WOMEN

By Lt.-Col. OWEN BERKELEY-HILL, I.M.S., (Retd.)

For the views I am about to express I am deeply indebted to an essay entitled "The Love Rights of Women" which was written in 1921 for the Birth Control Review by Dr. Havelock Ellis at the special request of Mrs. Margaret Sanger.

It is indeed a melancholy fact that while the females of animals and birds have a right over their own bodies and a right to enjoy the use of them, this is by no means the case among human beings.

Throughout man's history, wherever we can trace his ideas on this point, we are confronted with a tale of discord, conflict and misery—a terrible indictment of male human nature. Thomas Henry Huxley said that man was a brute only more intelligent than the brutes. In this particular aspect of his life, man is considerably less intelligent than not only the brutes but the birds, reptiles and fishes also. The knowledge that a female animal or bird has that she has a complete right over her body makes it imperative for the male of her species to let her know that it lies in his power to contribute to her pleasures. The communication of this fact is the basis of 'courtship', a procedure that has reached its highest development among birds. Truly, the human male has not disdained 'courtship' but he has made it quite clear that the whole procedure must be conducted on lines devised by himself with no reference to the wishes of the 'courted.'

All Man-Made

That man has diverged so much from the rest of the animal world as regards his method of selecting his partner, may be explained on the basis of the development of the 'patriarchal' constitution of the family whereby the man becomes the sole and uncontested head of the family. On these grounds, not only the significance but the very necessity of courtship has been overlooked In its place has arisen the ideal of wifely 'fidelity' and a tendency to regard a woman less as a self-disposing individual than as an object of barter. Concerned only with the relentless prosecution of his own interests, man grafted certain moral, spiritual and religious forces upon the social, legal and economic aspects of betrothal and marriage which led to the creation of a control over the woman's soul as well as a control over her body. The result of all this was that the legal, economic and erotic rights of woman all became diminished and any qualms the male conscience may have felt over this state of affairs, were dispelled by the pleasing fiction that this was all done in the best interests of women. The husband and the home, it was maintained, existed for the protection of women. Only exceptionally was anyone permitted to observe that the arrangement was highly protective to men also with the additional advantage to men that, while the women were absolutely confined to the home, they were free outside the home, even to the exercise of their erotic impulses.

One-Sided

Whatever benefits women have derived and perhaps still derive, from this one-sided arrangement, it should be obvious that it involves a repressive influence on their erotic life. While this arrangement was helpful as regards woman's reproductive activities, it inhibited her instinct for courtship which is stronger in the female than in the male. In other words, her natural impulses towards pleasure were first banned and then sealed with the satisfying fiction that sexual pleasure is dangerous or even degrading to women. Women who wanted 'pleasure' were not considered fit for the home but more suited for an exclusive 'life of pleasure' which soon turned out to be not their pleasure but men's. Of course, a 'life of pleasure' in that sense or in any other, was not that which any but a very small number of women wanted. Women's desire for courtship is not a thing in itself; it is intertwined with her deepest personal, family and social instincts. Both the theory and the practice of this morality were the invention of men to the end they subjugated the actions and feelings of women. Although we pretend to regard the sphere of love as preeminently that of women, yet there is no sphere in which women have played so small a part as regards its regulation. Their profoundest impulses and the strongest instincts have been used by men to mould a world, which, had women had any say in the matter would never have come into existence

In India

This is no recent affair, nor is it the outcome of Christian morality although Christian morality may have reinforced it. Indeed, to be fair to Christianity, it may be said that Christianity has helped to modify this outlook. This type of morality was more severe in Europe in ancient pagan days than in the Middle Ages and it is still terribly severe in India. The teaching of Islam is often cited as exceptionally liberal in respect to the legal rights of women. This is no doubt true, but what of the erotic rights of women in Islam? They are non-existent. Things are hardly better in this respect among Hindus. The moralists of ancient Greece held that a man should approach his wife 'prudently and severely' for fear of inciting her to lasciviousness. Even the great philosopher Montaigne in the XVIth century held much the same views and considered that women were not fitted to be made friends of.

This attitude of marriage makes sexual activity a purely masculine function. The 'active' participation of women in the sexual act was regarded first as unnecessary and then as unbefitting until, in the end, it came to be regarded as positively disgusting and actually degrading

Till quite recently in England it was generally held, even by eminent doctors that to suppose that women had sexual feelings was a 'vile aspersion' on their sex. At least one eminent authority is reported to have said that the usual physical signs in women of healthy sexual emotion was only to be found in 'lascivious women.'

Woman's Role

We cannot but admire women for the duplicity they have developed in order to deal successfully with this man-imposed rule of life, albeit frequently to the detriment of their own instinctual life. They have been compelled to simulate coldness or warmth according to the particular stage of the dominating masculine idea of women which their partner chances to hold. Such an attitude is both unnatural and artificial and almost inevitably leads to the production of a real coldness which no healthy woman can ever pretend to want. Far from it.

While women have done so much to press on the world their social, economic and political claims but so little for their erotic claims, is largely due to the masculine ideal being based on feminine characteristics whereby

(Continued On Page 41)

G. O. M. OF EUROPE PASSES AWAY

Masaryk The Mighty

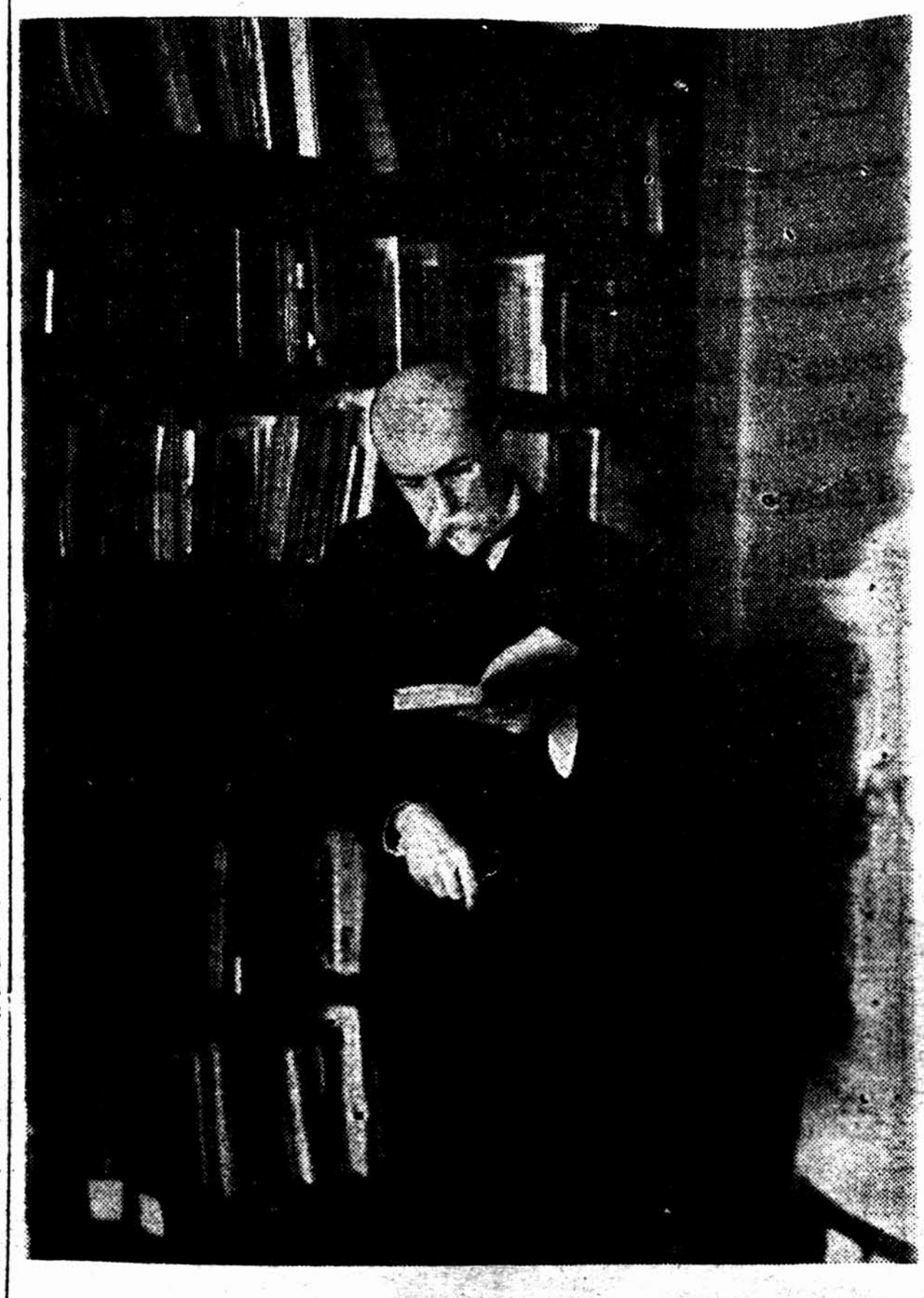
(By D. T. RAO REIS).

In a world where Fascism blazes its trail of living hell into the very flesh of humanity, the whole existence of Masaryk seems to be an unreal phenomenon. Indeed, this Slav philosopher was one of those blessed few whose scientific genius was based on a mind astoundingly balanced between religious sincerity and well reasoned social ethics.

Wilson had not such insuperable difficulties to overcome, as faced this statesman, nor had he his scientific greatness. Clemenceau with all his heroic and artistic achievements did not reach the scientific heights of Masaryk's social criticism. Lenin who did out-beat him herein, lacked Masaryk's steadiness, though he was the greatest of gamblers in the greatest of stakes—Proletarian Revolution. For thinking Indians, critical of European idelogies and even European sincerities, the life and deeds of this Slav must have a natural fascination.

GANDHI TOUCH.

His was a marked spirituality, a penetrating intellect, indomitable courage and unflinching faith. France's great "soldier—Saviour" Marshal Gallieni and India's Mahatma Gandhi seem to have been welded in a single whole in this teacher, leader and hero. The religious leader of this Czechs, Huss and their national warrior, Ziska were incarnated in Masaryk.



Dr. Masaryk, founder of the Czechoslovakian Republic whose death occurred recently.

BORN FUEHRER.

In order to conquer, he had to stoop, though he was a born aristocrat. His tall and well-built figure with chiselled and clear cut features, gave him the appearance of a French General of the intellectual type. Among the galaxy of great men, he was the born "Fuehrer". How strange does this mighty figure contrast with the Fuehrers of Fascism, those radio warriors loud-mouthed and serving strong secret societies and hidden chiefs. Masaryk was above political ambitions. His leadership was the patriotic duty of the first rate political scholar, his land had produced. and his mission was to apply political theory, elaborated in unique efforts, to the practical, social, and national needs of his own people, suppressed as they were by a foreign race and a hostile Government which was tool of this race.

SLAVS AND SLAVES.

India in Bondage can easily understand the feelings of Masaryk's people, a Slavonic race, not lacking kinship with Indians. The people of Czechoslovakia have long suffered under the foreign yoke of Germans and Hungarians. The Czecks had struggled heroically and often successfully in battle of wits, religion and arms and shaken feudal Teutonic Europe, till they had been reconquered by odds and through the reign of terror. In the long history of foreign domination, their morale was shaken, but not broken. Masaryk was hated and humiliated by those degenerated Slavs. those real slaves, whilst he fought demagogic nationalism, the ill-treatment of weaker people in Bohemia itself, with the highest moral courage and self-renunciation at the same time demonstrating for the benelt of those cowards, where the real enemy was to be found, and what sacrifices had to be made, to conquer the enemy. He gave the clarion call and gathered round him, as Clemenceau had done in the campaign against the anti-Dreyfusard mercenaries of the German Emperor in France, the elite of his country. As Germany went into the Great War for domination and self-aggrandisement, it fell to the lot of Clemenceau and Masaryk to work for the deliverance of their suffering peoples, Already the German war machine was highly perfected and mercilessly belaboured the victims. French blood was shed in rivers, to stem back hordes of invaders, and freedom-loving Czecks were sent in great numbers not only to battle fields, but to prisons and gallows.

TROTSKY EPISODE.

Thus belonged to the French, the moral leadership of the Western Front and to the Czecks, the same in Eastern Europe. Under this impression, Trotsky had hesitated to sign, the treaty of Brest Litovsk, in 1917 dismembering European Russia, and signed it only under orders of his Chief, Lenin. The victors of Brest-Litovsk are the real makers of Fascist movement. It is directed against France and Czechoslovakia, as banner-bearers of democracy in Europe.

As posthumous attacks were directed against Clemenecau, so totalitarian Germans never got tired in their burning hatred of Masaryk. Ottmar Spann, German professor of so-called German Sociology, and in reality, one of the fabricators of the Nazi absolutist ideology once had expressed his hidden envy of the great author of the standard work "The philosophical foundations of Marxism'—in the following remark; "One may be the president of a Tartar Republic, that does not mean one is a sociologist". This is a sample of the contemptible tirade against a scholar and man of Masaryk's greatness.

KINSHIP WITH INDIA.

Dr. Benes, president of the Republic is Masaryk's pupil and early colleague. In his life time, the moral forces of humanity and civilisation allied themselves with Masaryk. Arrayed against him were the giant forces of destructive Imperialism, endangering Europe and world peace. Masaryk is a blood relative of India, as Clemenceau has been her admirer.

AMERICAN MARRIAGE LAWS

Eight Additional Grounds For Divorce

Citing a "very urgent need" for a complete overhauling of New York State's marriage and divorce laws, the National Divorce Reform League has presented a series of recommendations based on a six-month survey. The report issued by Theodore Apstein, chairman of the League's legal committee, urges that eight additional grounds for divorce be provided, and recommended a tightening up of marriage laws as a means of decreasing the numb orces.

In addition to adultery, now the sole ground, the League suggested that divorce be granted for any of the following reasons: Two years' legal separation; living apart for five years; desertion for three years; abandonment and failure to provide for three years; cruel treatment; habitual drunkenness; incurable insanity; conviction and sentence for commission of a felony. Among the marriage restrictions recommended were: A two-week lapse between the application for a licence and its issuance; publication of the application; physical and mental examinations; and the photographing of both parties for official records.

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"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

Chapter Twenty-one

A friendly argument with a rather well-known zoologist—a man whom I've known and admired for many years—resulted in as unusual an experiment as I've ever conducted in my long career as an animal collector. In one of those far-far-into-the-night debates I kept insisting that the American bison or buffalo could live and thrive in the tropical climate of southern Asia, while my friend kept telling me I was all wrong.

Our discussion took place some six or seven years ago. There was no precedent for my contention or my friend's, no American bison having ever been transported to Asia. In other words, we were both theorizing, my friend insisting that the American bison was strictly a temperate-zone animal which could not stand the humid atmosphere of Malaya or India, while I stuck to my belief that the species was a highly adaptable one and would do well, if properly handled, in much hotter climates than its normal one.

There is only one way to settle an argument such as this; and that is to go ahead and conduct an experiment. Which is what I did.

I was due to leave soon for Asia on an extensive collecting trip. If I could secure them I planned to take a pair of American buffalo with me. Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, whence I was sailing, has a fine collection of these historic animals. Through the courtesy of Herbert Fleischhackers, generous patron of the local zod, and John McLaren, Superintendent of Parks, I was able to secure two young males. They were sound and healthy examples of their species and ideally suited to my experiment.

* * *

My plan was to present one of the animals to my friend, the Sultan of Johore, and to place the second in the Rangoon Zoo.

The Sultan of Johore, possessor of a private menagerie of his own, and a really distinguished authority on Asiatic animals, had always manifested interest in our buffalo which he was in the habit of referring to as "the American sladang." (The sladang is the powerful forest bison of Southern Asia and is one of the few species of hunted animals that have ever been known to turn the tables and actually stalk the hunter. On all counts this little-known beast and the tiger are the two most dangerous animals on the Asiatic continent.)

Several times in the course of my conversations with the Sultan I found myself answering questions about the American sladang. The subject fascinated His Highness. It was the one American animal about which he could not hear enough. He always referred to the bison in the past tense, and whenever I said, "Some day I'll try to get you one," he would say in reply, "American bluffer! There are none of these animals left." When I told him that there was still quite an American buffalo population, he stared incredulously and asked, "The same sladang as shot by your Buffalo Bill?"

I finally succeeded in convincing H. H. that there were still quite a few honest-to-goodness bison left on the North American continent. Even when he decided to believe me he sought further confirmation, calling me over to the mantel-piece of his trophy-room to look at an old American print in which Buffalo Bill, leaning well out of the saddle, was bumping off buffalo at a terrific rate.

His importation To Asia Caused Furore

There they were, flesh-and-blood American buffalo, with light and slender hindquarters and densely shaggy foreparts.

"Yes," I reassured H. H., "we still have some American buffalo just like those—and some day I hope to present you with one."

I once thought it remarkable that in this remote part of Asia there should be those who were familiar with the Buffalo Bill days and other pioneer periods in our history. I no longer do. Our dime novels, I have learned, have gone round the world, and our Injuns and covered wagons and Buffalo Bills of a vanished era are as well known to alert-minded Asiatic old-timers as our skyscrapers are to the new generations.

Secretary Friedlander of the Rangoon Zoological Society had asked me on two or three occasions whether I could secure an American buffalo for him. The species appealed to his imagination, and it was his ambition to add a representative of it to the fine collection of bovines in the zoo of which he is the active head.

With one bison going to Johore Bahru and the other to Rangoon, I was assured of a good test of my theory that this most celebrated of American animals could thrive in true tropical country.

* * *

Lal Behudar, my Hindu boy who accompanied me on numerous trips across the Pacific and who had assisted me on many collecting expeditions in India, was in San Francisco. We had arrived there from Calcutta a month before with a big collection of wild animals and birds, and Lal had remained on the coast to await our return to the Far East while I crossed the United States to deliver a number of specimens to the New York and Philadelphia zoos. Usually the trip from America back to Asia was a sort of vacation for him. There being nothing to do, he always travelled as a deck passenger and spent his time sunning himself on the hatch covers and taking it easy in general.

But Lal did not seem to mind when I told him that on this journey back to Asia there would be work. He was familiar with the American buffalo, having seen specimens in Golden Gate Park, and was keenly interested in my experiment.

Our ship was the President Cleveland and we carried our unusual freight in crates on the aft part of the main deck. It didn't take me long to see that Lal though he had every intention of taking good care of his charges, planned to make this return trip almost as much of a vacation as ever. He quickly saw the possibility of recruiting his fellow deck passengers—mainly Chinese returning to their native land—as assistants. He lost no time in spreading a story to the effect that it is good luck to work around an American bison. The Chinese are full of superstitions of all kinds regarding animals and it is not difficult to get them to accept one more.

Soon Lal in Tom Sawyer fashion had these Chinamen doing most

INTRODUCING AMERICAN BISON (IN THE FLESH) TO FAR EAST

of his work for him while he strutted around in his white clothes and took it easy. He had the celestials cleaning the crates and feeding the animals their hay and crushed oats and bran. Once he actually had two of the Chinamen fighting for the privilege of carrying water to the beasts. This I considered a real feat, for the water-carrying was probably the toughest job of all, and only a skilled diplomat could bring about the miracle of men fighting to be allowed to do this back-breaking work.

When our ship pulled in at Yokohama the Japan Advertiser carried a big front-page story about the first American buffalo ever seen in Asia.

The next day (we stopped over two days) a committee of Japanese representing the Tokio Zoo came on board and tried to buy on of the bison for their famous institution. The Japanese are great animal fanciers and are tireless in their efforts to pick up something out of the ordinary.

When the Japanese made their visit I was in Tokio, which is an hour from Yokohama, visiting friend. I learned afterwards from one of the ship's officers that Lal had had a great time with the delegation from the zoo. He even told the Japs unblushingly how he

(Continued on page 43)

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MAN WRONGLY ACCUSES HIMSELF

DIARY OF MURDER THAT NEVER OCCURRED

An extraordinary story of how a 28-years-old seaman was alleged to have accused himself of murder with the idea of selling his story to a newspaper, was told to the Thames (London) Magistrate.

In the dock, Leonard Ward Davies, of Garford Street, Poplar, made no reply to the charge of effecting a public mischief by diverting police officers from other duties.

Charged on remand, he was committed for trial at the Old Bailey, bail being refused.

The police alleged that he had written to Scotland Yard falsely accusing himself of the murder of Arthur Lewis, on whom a verdict of manslaughter by someone unknown was returned by a Neath (Wales) Coroner's jury.

The prosecution produced a document, written in the form of a diary, in which Davies was stated to have written details of how he had committed the "murder."

He had left this document, said the police, in a public lavatory, where it could be found and passed on to the police.

Mr. E. Clayton, prosecuting, said a letter had been received by Scotland Yard on July 27.

In this letter Davies wrote that he had made statements concerning the death of Lewis, but suggested the police should not follow them up. Three days later the diary was found.

This described in details Davies's "visits" to Neath, and described Lewis and how he was killed. He also referred to the inquest findings.

YARD INVESTIGATIONS.

Using these statements as clues, Scotland Yard began investigations, particularly into the question of Davies's whereabouts on the night Lewis died.

In the last of three statements, which Mr. Clayton declared was a true one, Davies admitted his others to be untrue. He regretted having told so many lies.

He said he had never been to Neath in his life nor had he ever seen Lewis.

"The first time I ever knew anything about the death of Lewis was when I read it in a newspaper," Davies was alleged to have said in this statement.

"At the time I was down in the dumps and very depressed, and I thought if I made a statement it would be published in the newspapers and someone would take pity on me.

"I wrote the diary confession in a spirit of bravado. I thought I might gain financially. I thought the newspapers might get to know of it and I might get some money for my story."

Detective-Inspector Giddings, of Scotland Yard, told how inquiries had been carried on between July 31 and August 5. He had had ten men working under him on the case.

The police of Neath, and Deal (where accused had lived) had also investigated the story and concluded that not a word of it was true.

Police officers had spent a total of 217 1|2 hours on the case.

Detective-Constable Tom Moody, of the Neath Borough Police, said a man named Arthur Lewis was found badly injured in the early hours of May 23.

He died on July 25 after making a statement to the effect that he had been attacked by an unknown assailant.

"DIARY" AS CLUE.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter by some person or persons unknown." When Inspector Giddings communicated with the Neath police, they reopened investigations, using Davies's letter and "diary" as clues.

They discovered Davies had never been in the town at all and that his statements were untrue.

To all questions put by the Magistrate, Mr. John Harris, as to whether he might like to question the witness or call any for himself, Davies answered "No."

The only application he made was through the attendant constable, who said Davies asked for bail.

Inspector Giddings opposed bail in accused's own interests and he was remanded in custody.

PERFECT RAMP

Lord Nuffield Hammers Steel Kings

"A perfect ramp, an absolute ramp—big cigars and nothing to do."

Speaking with emphasis and earnestness, Lord Nuffield, at a London luncheon, made this bitter attack on the British steel industry.

"Steel manufacturers", he said, "give us a price far too high to continue in the future their present production of steel. If they do not reduce the prices there will be the strongest encouragement for some of us to buy our steel abroad.

While steel manufacturers abroad had reduced their prices by 50 per cent., he pointed out, home manufacturers, despite enormously increased demand and protection, had raised their prices by 25 per cent.

"I want to repeat", he said, "they have only to go on long enough and we will buy our steel from overseas."

The applause which punctuated almost every sentence of this part of Lord Nuffield's speech showed that his audience of over 1,700 motor car dealers and distributors endorsed his views.

The present high prices of iron and steel generally ascribed to the demand created by rearmament, have been blamed by almost all British motor manufacturers for the 5 to 15 per cent. increase in car prices announced recently.

Indian Bazar

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SIR ROSS MASOOD:

Educationist, Administrator And Gentleman

By Professor K. G. SAIYIDAIN

In the death of Doctor Sir Syed Ross Masood India lost an educationist of profound vision and a gentleman of great culture. In this article Professor Saiyidain pays his tribute to a friend and colleague.

Sir Ross Masood, whose untimely death has plunged his numerous friends and admirers into mourning and deprived India of a great educationist and administrator, was in some ways the most unique and arresting personality in modern India. He had all the advantages which a lucky heredity could bestow on an individual. Grand-son of the great Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the greatest Muslim of the 19th Century, and son of Justice Syed Mahmood, the greatest jurist which India has produced during the British regime, he had inherited not only their magnificent physical personality, but also their great qualities of intellect and character. His early home and school environment was calculated to provide a specially congenial soil for the development of his genius. In Begum Mahmood—still alive, alas, to mourn the loss of her brilliant and beloved son:—he had a mother who embodied in herself all the graces and qualities of Eastern culture and Eastern womanhood. In his father, he had the inspiration of an intellectual giant's company. He was educated in his early years under the direct supervision and loving care of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan who had early enough seen the promise held out by the brilliant and lovable child that Masood was. I mention his heredity and early environment because they played a great part in shaping his character and attitudes, but neither heredity nor environment can account for what he came to be, as a result of his own gifted nature and his creative efforts to forge out a unique individuality for himself. There have been others, who had almost equally good chances and psychological equipment at the outset of their life, but they failed to make good their promise and were lost into the medley of mediocrities who crowd this long-suffering world In fact, some one has suggested the ingenious theory—based on considerable observation—that in great and illustrious families personality is apt to become feeble and the intellect weak in the third generation Sir Ross was an outstanding refutation of this pessimistic theory

Academic Career

After finishing his school education at Aligarh, he went to England and joined the New College at Oxford where, not only his professors and tutors and contemporaries, but even his scouts and all those who had, in any way, come into intimate contact with him, still remember him as one of the most vivid personalities that they had ever come across He had a brilliant and outstanding academic career and was recognised by his teachers as a young man of original ideas and great imaginative vision. He also distinguished himself in sports and was, I believe, both colour holder and Captain of his college in tennis and boxing. But his success in English society was even more remarkable and amazing, and I do not think any Indian student—with possibly one or two recent exceptions—has received such a hearty and unreserved welcome in the best and most cultured homes of England as young Masood did No doubt he had the advantage of being 'sponsored' there by certain distinguished Englishmen, friends of his father and of Sir Theodore Morrison. But any one not possessed of unusual social gifts and qualities would have "flopped" inspite of the highest introductions. Sir Ross had a personality and a charm which made him a welcome companion and friend in every circle and he achieved a truly amazing and enviable popularity without in any way sacrificing his own unique individuality. He was thoroughly Indian in cultural outlook and values, and at the same time, truly a citizen of the world. Some people try to curry favour in circles to which they aspire—particularly in foreign countries—by aping their ways and ideas; Masood was conscious and proud of his natural culture which he was not prepared to sacrifice at any price. He was most irresistibly charming and stimulating because he was most truly himself and he won the admiration and attraction of his English friends 'on his own ground.'

Late Sir Ross Masood

An Educationist

As an educationist, he filled many positions of importance with great distinction. He was at first appointed Head Master of a Government High School at Patna, and soon after promoted to be the professor of history at the Ravenshawe College, Cuttack. I am not sure whether by nature he was meant for the educational line but he had two qualities which helped him to become an outstanding teacher and educationist He was a very widely read and cultured man whose mind scintillated with brilliant ideas and suggestions, anecdotes and cross references and this made his conversation—in the class room as in private life—a thrilling experience for his hearers and I can visualize his students fascinated by his talk as he ranged with easy mastery over the subject of his lesson or lecture. Moreover, he had the social capacity of winning the affection and admiration of youth by the charm and sincerity of his personality, by a rare sense of humour and an almost adolescent enthusiasm which he retained to the end of his life Discipline came to him easily because there seemed to be no fun in defying a Head who was so sympathetic, so imaginatively appreciative of the students' psychology and ready to throw himself wholeheartedly into their activities and interests It was not, however, the cheap kind of reputation for good fellowship which teachers some time gain by playing with their boys on the field and being friendly with them because they have no intellectual or artistic or social interests of their own. Sir Ross Masood was a man of many and varied interests—in literature, in art in poetry, in psychology, in history, in all kinds of cultural problems; and it was in this wider life, where he came into contact with books and men and events that he enriched and cultivated his unique personality. When he brought this personality into the school or the college, a fresh invigorating breeze seemed to blow through their stuffy and musty rooms and his students felt that they were in contact with something which was at once stimulating and attractive.

Personal Triumph

He had hardly spent four years in the I.E.S. when, at the young age of thirty, he was appointed Director of Public Instructions in Hyderabad in 1918. The historian of education in Hyderabad will have to recount, in due course all that he achieved there in the way of reorganizing the Department of Education. Three things, however, strike me as worthy of note during his Hyderabad career. In the first place, the great, almost incredible, personal triumph which this young man of thirty won in a big State like Hyderabad, where the post of the D.P.I. is almost a minor job, where ministers and secretaries galore maintain their Durbars and where recognition is not at all easy to win. I do not know how he managed it, but within a few years, he was an active force there—a personal friend of some of the most important men of the State, an ornament of its drawing rooms, a centre of its cultural life and a patron of all kinds of intellectual interests and movements to whom numerous people came for help, guidance and advice. It was a sheer triumph of intellect and personality, and what is perhaps a rare quality in men of academic interests, of the capacity to deal with men and practical situations. He had also the strength and skill to defeat clever opponents at their own games. Sir Ross was not a man who ever took anything lying down. He had great force of character and knew how to hold his own—as many people must have realised to their cost He was unambiguous in his likes and dislikes. But there was no littleness or unscrupulousness about him. He gave hard knocks and received them in good part, but he was generous and large-hearted even in his oppositions When I met him for the first time in Hyderabad in 1922, his was already a name to conjure with, and I can never forget how on that very first occasion I fell under the spell of his great personality and charm and his rare conversational ability. I was an obscure college student then, unused to meeting great men—though I knew even then that most of the so-called great men are self-conceited humbugs! But Sir Ross knew my family which, for three generations, had

(Continued on page 44).

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The Stage In

From Puranic Theme To Social Plays

Many eventful years have elapsed since the story began. It was in or about the year 1880 that the first real drama was produced on the Maharashtrian stage. Though certain plays were 'in the run' even before that, the dramatic art of Maharashtra was in a sort of a crude state, till the first decisive step was taken in the year 1880. The late Mr. Annasaheb Kirloskar, aptly known since then as the father of the Marathi stage, staged a Marathi adaptation of the world-famous "Shakuntala." The adaptation was made by Annasaheb himself. He had founded with the aid of a band of artistes, who were more of singers than actors, the 'Kirloskar Sangeet Mandali' which included men like the late Mr. Bhaurao Kolhatkar, the late Mr. Balkoba Bavdekar and others,—names which marked the beginning of the history of the Maharashtrian stage. The artistes being singers, "Shakuntala" and the plays to follow were in the nature of semi-operas. We have to distinguish these operas from the Western operas. In a Western opera, everything is spoken in tunes and verses, but not so in the Marathi operas. In Marathi, two kinds of plays are written. The one is purely prose and the other is prose mixed with songs. This latter I have named a semi-opera, writes Vasant S. Desai in "Triveni."

Women Off Stage

It was then whispered that according to the 'shastras' (and I do not know if the 'shastras' abhor the dramatic art so much), one who enters the stage thereby at once reserves a place for himself in the domain of hell. This belief, however, kept women altogether away from the stage which men slightly feared to tread. As a result, men played the male as well as female roles. The leaders of the time, disregarding the so-called threat of the 'shastras,' too well recognised that the stage meant dramatic art which deserved to exist and deserved every encouragement. So it was that jewels amongst men, like the late Lokamanya Tilak and others, rallied round the 'Kirloskar Sangeet Mandali' and did whatever was in their power to popularise the drama in Maharashtra. "Shakuntala" proved a great success and Annasaheb wrote another play "Saubhadra," dealing with the story of the marriage of Arjun with Subhadra, which too caught the imagination of the public. Another great dramatist, the late Mr. Govind Ballal Deval, came on the scene and produced "Shapsambhrama" (a stage adaptation of the Sanskrit epic "Kadambari") and "Mrichakatika" (a Marathi rendering of Shudraka's "Mrichakatika."). All these plays were highly successful and the foundation of the Maharashtrian stage was indeed well and ably laid.

Social Subjects

These plays which mark the first two decades of the history of the Marathi stage were either adaptations from Sanskrit or were written entirely on the Sanskrit plan of dramas. The female roles in the plays were being enacted by males, the foremost amongst whom was the late Mr. Bhaurao Kolhatkar. The duration of these plays was extraordinary, for I am told that the plays began at about 10 p.m. in the night and terminated only when the melodious murmurs of the birds at dawn began. Make-up had not advanced to a stage of nicety, and stage-lighting had to be done with the aid of powerful oil lamps. The beautiful songs of the artists, the superb acting of Bhaurao and the inherent popularity of the stories selected for the plays, no doubt made the dramas popular in spite of these shortcomings. The late Mr. Kirloskar who may well have intended to complete his drama named "Rama-Rajya-Viyoga" within a span of seven Acts but had written only two of them, staged that unfinished drama! The stage mania had advanced so much that stage fans flocked at the theatre even to witness that incomplete play. It was at the end of this period that Annasaheb Kirloskar passed away. Doubtless he passed away happy in the thought that the structure of dramatic art was placed on a sound footing and would live after him.

He was succeeded by the late Mr. Bhaurao Kolhatkar at the helm of the 'Kirloskar Sangeet Mandali.' Mr. Deval, who had adapted the "Kadambari" and "Mrichakatika" for the Marathi stage, produced what may be called the first powerful and successful social drama in Marathi, namely, "Sharada." "Sharada" is an effective landmark on the Maharashtrian stage, in so far as it diverted the attention of the actors and the playwrights from the purely Sanskrit type of adaptations and the 'Puranic' (mythological) dramas to social subjects. "Sharada" proved to be a very powerful satire on the then current system, (actuated as it was by the greed of wealth), of the marriages of very young girls with aged bridegrooms.

Social Drama

"Sharada" therefore marked, what may be called, the advent of the social drama on the Marathi stage. Imbued with ideas of social progress another dramatist the late Mr. Shripad Krishna Kolhatkar, appeared on the scene. From 1961 onwards he wrote plays dealing with such subjects as the drink-habit, women's education, widow remarriage, mixed marriages, etc. He, however, chose the romantic atmosphere for his social themes. In "Sharada" one could find vivid representation of the society of the day. In Shripad Kolhatkar's plays, though the message was up-to-date, it was worked up in an atmosphere of kings, queens and palaces of an unknown age. Soon after he came on the scene, Bhaurao Kolhatkar died and the 'Kirloskar Sangeet Mandali' had no really powerful singer or actor who could be depended upon. The popularity of Shripad Kolhatkar's dramas alone could let it pass over this crisis. Apart from the social appeal, the palatial grandeur of his settings, the mysterious element in his plots, Kolhatkar caught the imagination of the public with the appeal of his humour, which was novel on the Marathi stage in those days. It was he who for the first time definitely introduced real humour on the Marathi stage, and since then many an otherwise good drama has proved unsuccessful for want of the play of humour in it.

Folk Tune

I have remarked in the beginning that the band of actors who assisted the late Mr. Kirloskar were more of singers than actors and so the plays performed by the 'Kirloskar Mandali' were in the nature of semi-operas. Till up to the year 1910 the tunes of these songs were chiefly selected from the Karnataki music or taken from the songs prevalent on the Gujarati stage. Some songs were com-

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Maharashtra

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More than 7,000 passenger trains arrive and leave London's seven principal main line termini every day, an average of five trains a minute.

New Era In Sight In Spite Of Talkies

posed on the tune of the Maharashtrian 'lavani' which is said to be the 'folk tune' of Maharashtra.

The drama in Maharashtra did not for long remain a monopoly of the singers. Soon after success was attained by the 'Kirloskar Mandali' many similar dramatic companies had grown up, with singing talents amongst them, but I make no mention of them as they have not helped to make history. There had, however, grown up two great concerns which purely dealt in prose plays and those were the 'Shahu-nagar-wasi Mandali' and the 'Maharashtra Mandali.' The former was started by the great actor, the late Mr. Ganpatrao Joshi. He died in the year 1921 but he was one of those great actors that any country may be proud to have produced. He chiefly excelled in adaptations from Shakespeare, such as "Hamlet" and "Othello." Even European critics acknowledged that his was one of the best representations of Hamlet.

INDIAN MYSTIC RIDES BLIND THROUGH LONDON TRAFFIC: Eyes sealed by a mass of dough mixed with cotton wool and bandaged, Kuda Bux, the Indian mystic and firewalker, astounded drivers, policemen and pedestrians by riding a bicycle safely through the thickest traffic in Hammersmith, London.

Historical Plays

The other company, the 'Maharashtra Mandali' was led by the Tipnis brothers and the late Mr. Bhagvat. This company specially dealt with historical plays written by Mr. K. P. Khadilkar. Mr. Khadilkar, a disciple of the late Lokamanya Tilak and the sub-editor of the "Kesari" at Poona, revelled in the Shakespearean style of dramas, and often lent a political touch to his plays. His "Kichaka-Vadha" was banned by Government for this very reason. He adopted a style of drama which was more dramatic and powerful than it was poetic.

Of these two premier prose companies the 'Shahu-nagar-wasi Company' practically went into oblivion after the death of Ganpatrao Joshi, but the 'Maharashtra Mandali' was held high in public esteem up to the year 1930. Since the year 1917 it had produced a great male actor in Mr. Keshavrao Date, a more refined and all-round actor than whom has scarcely been seen on the stage of Maharashtra. The 'Maharashtra Mandali' specially dealt with historical plays depicting scenes from the history of the Marathas. It also produced some purely humorous plays, with no other appeal than the humour they contained. Mr. Date played his roles in these plays as efficiently as he played the serious minded roles in the historical plays. The 'Maharashtra Mandali' produced one very powerful social play, dealing with the subject of (and advocating) widow re-marriage. It was "Premasanyasa" by the late Mr. Ram Ganesh Gadkari, about whom I will have to make a special reference later on.

Romantic Plays

These two dramatic companies dealing with the prose section of the Maharashtrian drama, are those which need be mentioned for purposes of tracing the landmarks of our stage. I now return to the 'Kirloskar Mandali' and take up the thread where I have left it. I have already said that after the death of Bhaurao Kolhatkar, the 'Kirloskar Mandali' lived less on any artistic talent of a superior class but more on the appeal which the plays of the late Mr. Shripad Krishna Kolhatkar had. But the public had not long to wait for a super-class actor. For, it was the year 1906 which saw the advent of an artist the like of whom is born once in a century—I mean 'Balgandharva.' His beautiful form gave him a special privilege of acting in the female role, his acting capabilities steered him through all the intricate roles that were assigned to him, and his celestial voice won for him the heart of any one who stepped into the four corners of his auditorium. By the year 1910 he had become the craze of the public. Ambitious authors like Mr. Khadilkar gathered round him, and in the year 1910 was produced "Manapman," a romantic play with a social appeal written by Mr. Khadilkar.

Hindustani Music

This play again is a landmark on the Maharashtrian stage. The Marathi operas which drew upon the Karnataki and Gujarati tunes, now entered upon a new phase and caught hold of the best tunes in Hindustani music. The credit for this eventful step goes to the late Mr. Bhaskerrao Bakhale, the Guru of Balgandharva, Govindrao Tembe, and Master Krishnarao.

Soon after this Balgandharva formed his own company and the crown of Maharashtrian drama was no longer with the 'Kirloskar Mandali' but was worn by the 'Gandharva Natak Mandali.' This company staged the plays of Mr. Khadilkar and the late Mr. Ram Ganesh Gadkari. Mr. Khadilkar wrote for Balgandharva plays depicting the story of the marriage of Lord Krishna with Rukmini ("Swayamwara"), the story of Kacha and Devayani ("Vidyaharana"), the story of Draupadi-Vastraharana ("Draupadi"), and the stories of Menaka and Savitri. "Swayamwara" which was produced in the year 1915 still attracts crowded houses. Balgandharva also produced in the year 1919 "Ekachpyala," a play by the late Mr. Ram Ganesh Gadkari, a tragedy on the theme of the drink-habit, and this play is also even now running 'neck-to-neck' with "Swayamwara."

Art Of Make-Up

Balgandharva played the female roles to such perfection that even to this date, at his age of fifty years, he is reckoned as the foremost exponent of the female element on the stage. His success

Bal Gandharva.

indicated the high-water mark of the success of the dramatic art and of the dramatic profession in Maharashtra. His earnings were so huge that for years together he kept on playing before packed houses which paid him more than a lakh and a half of rupees per year. His melodious music got the choicest of tune to dwell upon at the hands of the late Mr. Bhaskerrao Bakhale and Master Krishnarao, who is now the music director of the Prabhat Film Company of Poona. The accompaniments to stage music till the year 1919 had been the harmonium and the 'tabla.' But Balgandharva effectively introduced the 'sarangi' and substituted the harmonium by the organ. He engaged great artists like Kadurbux, a 'sarangi'-player 'par excellence,' and Tirakhva the foremost 'tabla'-player in India. The drapery was brought to a perfect order and Rukmini and Draupadi wore such costly 'sarees' as would be worn by the Maharanees themselves. Not only that, but he presented such novel designs in 'sarees' and the ways to wear them, that the daughters of Eve from Bombay and Poona copied him. The art of make-up

(Continued On Page 40)

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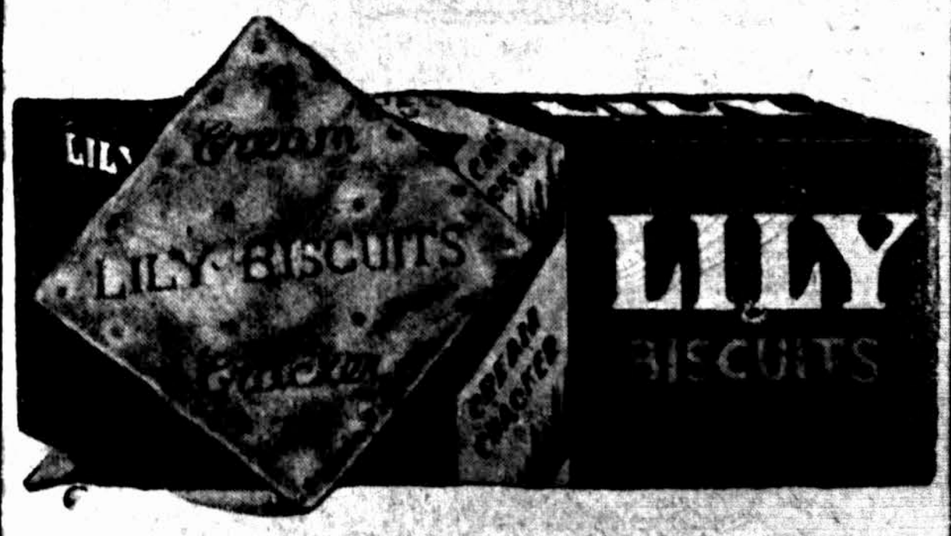

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TOGO:

Father Of Japan's Imperial Navy

By ENVER KUREISHI

In the present conflict in China, as in the past phases of Japanese Imperialist aggression, the island empire has depended on the navy as the most potent instrument of her military policy. This article which reviews the part played by Admiral Togo in the development of Japanese navy would, therefore, be read with topical interest.

The death of Admiral Togo in May, 1934, deprived not only Japan of her greatest exponent of Naval strategy, but the world of one of the most daring Naval commanders ever known in history.

The diminutive Togo occupies a place in the heart of the Japanese people very much like the German apotheois of Hindenburg after the battle of Tannenburg. It is the boast of Japanese journalists that no state funeral in the world's history was attended by so many Naval contingents as Togo's in 1934

Every ship of the Japanese navy, and the Gunboats of the French, American, British. Italian and Chinese navies in Japanese waters simultaneously fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honour of the man who overnight transformed the Japanese navy from a third-rate fleet into one of the most formidable Navies in the world.

A Daring Commander

Togo was born in 1847 of poor parents. His father was a petty Country Officer. Togo studied at the newly formed Naval Academy inaugurated by Katsu. Togo's industry and intelligence soon impressed Katsu who sent him as one of fourteen graduates to study at the Thames Nautical College, London. He filled out his cadetship on board His Majesty's Gunboat "Worcester."

On his return from England his career was more or less assured but he never came into "newspaper" prominence until the Sino-Japanese war of 1894 in which after a series of characteristic daring sea-battles he succeeded in almost annihilating the Chinese Navy.

In 1898 Togo became Rear-Admiral and commander of the Battle-Fleet. And then came the Russo-Japanese war in which Japan through the medium of most daring Naval Commander made history.

Togo opened his account in characteristic fashion. He made a night attack on the Russian Naval base of Port Arthur, actually before the declaration of hostilities Before the startled Russian Commander, Makaroff knew what was happening, Togo's small Torpedo Destroyers had played havoc and disabled most of the Russian ship that were so surprised to attempt any sort of a defence The destruction of the Russian Pacific Fleet enabled Japan to pour troops into the Asian mainland and thus drive the Russians out of Korea and to win a decisive victory at Mukden.

But the decisive battle with Russia's great Baltic Fleet was to come. The annihilation of the Russian Baltic Fleet, which the Czar was persuaded to dispatch to the Pacific much against his will, was a spectacular affair.

Togo with infinite patience waited for the Fleet to appear in the two-hundred miles wide Straits of Tshushima which separates Japan from Korea, and against the inclinations of his superiors, he ordered the concentration of the entire fleet at the Island of Tshushima from where he waited for the Russians to appear.

This was incidentally the first time in History that Wireless was used in Naval warfare. Togo realising the potentialities of the wireless scattered a few fishing boats equipped with wireless and operators in the direction from which he surmised, the Russians must come.

Historic Victory

When the Russians were sighted Togo with his usual daring immediately came to grips. He did not wait for a more favourable opportunity to attack but closed in immediately. The rest is History. Russia as a Naval power was eliminated for a long time to come. It was Japan's big moment!

As was natural, the Japanese people went mad over Togo's victory. Since then Togo has become an almost legendary figure in Japanese minds—a sort of a demi-god. Even in Europe and America which he toured in 1911 he was accorded such tumultuous receptions that it surpassed the wildest imagination of the most perfervid Japanese Journalist.

He was received on the floor of the Senate in America; and the Congress passed a special bill sanctioning the expenses for his welcome—an act which was within itself without a precedent. When he visited Theodore Roosevelt (who was in retirement) at his Sagamore Hill house, Roosevelt is stated to have received him with the words: "Sagamore Hill has never before welcomed such a great man as Admiral Togo, and never will again.

Togo soon retired from public life, but he was always, throughout his life, visible in the background. The shadow of his diminutive figure always lay across the Japanese Navy, advising and instructing whenever necessary and occasionally when it wasn't.

But all the while he was paying the extreme penalty for his unflagging zeal and tireless industry, his health was being seriously undermined. He suffered from Cancer of the Throat and expensive and intensive radium treatment failed ultimately to cure him.

A Nation's Tribute

When on 30th May, 1934, it became generally known that the old hero was dying, the news created something like a national crisis in Japan. Representatives from the army, the Navy, and the foreign embassies called at his little home to pay him final homage and the room in which he died contained nothing save a painting of the Fuji Yama; otherwise it was quite bare. It was all in keeping with the unostentatious simplicity of the man.

His funeral was the most impressive funeral ever accorded to a Japanese public hero. In his grave interred with him was a flat stone two feet square on which his whole career was carved in Chinese characters. "A thousand years hence" says a Japanese newspaper "It will be a historical relic."

Twelve sailors who fought under Togo and who were with him on his Flag-ship the "Mikasa" were appointed in shifts to keep two lanterns burning for fifty days and nights. Floral wreaths were sent by the heads of all the great Governments and from other great Naval figures including the Earl of Jellicoe.

The "New York Times" commenting upon Togo's career said: "At Port Arthur and at Mukden in 1905 the fate of the Romanoffs was already scaled."

CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR GIPSIES

Germany's 15,000 gipsies are to be segregated in "reservations" so that they shall not mix with the rest of the nation.

A start has been made at Frankfurtlam-Maine, where several hundred gipsies with their horses and waggons have been rounded up behind barbed wire.

They may leave only with permission.

Although the Nuremberg racial laws placed gipsies on a level with Jews and Negroes, they have not been worried before by the Nazis.

The old shepherd's daughter was going to marry a town dweller. Wishing to make her father look smart when he gave her away at the altar, she got him to agree to wear a hat The shepherd went into a store:

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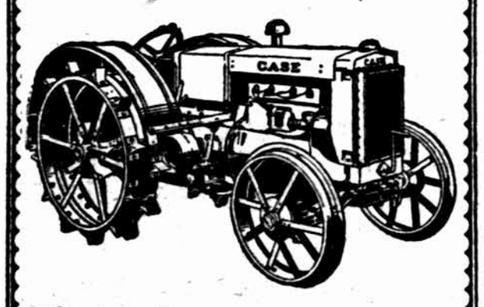

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ANCIENT TEMPLES OF KULU

Architectural Beauty Amidst Himalayan Forests

(By V. T. NEELAKANTAN)

I doubt if there is any district in India, which in comparison with its population can boast of so many temples as the little Central Himalayan Valley of Kulu. Nearly every village has its particular "devta" housed in a more or less pretentious building called locally a "mundir" or temple, and in addition, there are dotted about the country many shrines and tiny temples dedicated to trees. The temples have, generally speaking, no architectural beauty, and are of all sorts, shapes and sizes, but to many of them, there is a peculiar charm, for they are of great age, and are usually to be found surrounded by small grass plots in the forests, or at least in groves of glorious old trees.

All Impressive

The temple dedicated to "Irma," at Manali, almost hidden amongst gigantic deodars and said to be 1,000 years old, is especially impressive. It is pagoda-shaped, a shape that lends itself to the surroundings, and although roughly built and well out of the perpendicular, makes a picture that is undoubtedly beautiful

The "Vimana" over the main shrine of the Vedaranyam temple which is considered to be an architectural beauty. The four Vedas are said to have worshipped God at this place.

Photo by Sundararajan.

With regard to the many shapes of the different temples, the theory is, that as the religion of the country has changed from time to time, from snake worship to Buddhism, from Buddhism to Hinduism, and as it has been conquered successively by Hindus, Sikhs and Mahomedans, so the shape of the temples has changed with the advent of new religions, the foundations remaining, and upper structure undergoing complete remodelling, or at least considerable modification. At the present time, there are many so-called Hindu temples that bear carvings of snakes, left probably to satisfy the snake worshippers, and also carvings of Buddhistic design, animals, birds, etc., to satisfy the followers of Buddha

Accommodation For Devotees

Attached to many temples are "dharmsalas" for the accommodation of "Sadhus" and other devotees who come to worship. The "dharmsalas" are kept in good condition out of temple funds, and there is no objection to their being made use of by those who do not even profess Hinduism, and woodcutters employed to fell trees in the surrounding forests are frequently to be found in occupation.

To return to the shape of the temples, it will be found that they follow no particular style of architecture. There is the pyramidical carved temple of stone only, which I should take to be the most ancient; the square temple made of wood and stone with pagoda-shaped roof, looking like a Buddhist temple; the small square temple made of wood with pent roof and shrines of many shapes. Most of these are dedicated to local Gods, or to snakes, trees, or fairies which appeal td the people to a great extent than the recognised idols of the Hindu pantheon.

Many of the temples are large "landowners," and the funds derived from these lands go to pay the "kardars," "poojaris," "Chelas," and musicians attached to the temples and to provide food for festivals which are given periodically in honour of the "devta." The grass plots which usually surround the more important temples are peculiarly attractive for camping grounds. The temple officials, however, object to their being made use of for this purpose, or if they permit it, place certain restrictions on the occupation.

I have myself been permitted to camp on these grass plots, but on condition that I made use of no iron implement to make "nalas" round my tents. No objection was, however, made to the "nalas," being dug with anything made of wood. Further, my horses were not allowed the shelter of the temple because of their iron shoes!

Remarkable Workmanship

On the pyramidical stone temple there is elaborate carving, but it is, generally speaking, in a very dilapidated condition and shows abject neglect. The same neglect is apparent with the carvings found on many of the wooden temples, which is to be regretted, as some of them must have been very fine, those on the doors and windows of the Manali temple being especially remarkable.

The legend connected with these especial carvings is that the Rajah of Kulu, by whose order they were executed, was so impressed with their excellence when completed that, in order to prevent the carver from creating such a masterpiece for others, he ordered his right hand to be cut off. After a time, however, the artist learnt to carve equally well with his left hand, and journeying to Trilokinath in Chamba territory, he was engaged to work for the famous temple there, and again so excellent was his work found to be that the people jealous lest he should produce similar work elsewhere, cut off his left hand.

Out-Wagner Wagner

The Kulu people themselves profess the Hindu religion, but it is, like the temples, a very pronounced mix-up, and is held in ridicule by the orthodox. They are particular, however, that every temple shall have its own priest or "pujari," its "kardar," or caretaker, its "chelas" or disciples, and its band of musicians, people of the lowest

(Continued on Page 42)

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"TWENTYONE WEEKS IN EUROPE"

"Twentyone Weeks in Europe", Raja Raghunathrao Shankarrao Pandit Pant Sachiv Raja of Bhor,

The Raja Saheb of Bhor toured Europe in 1930. And, the present volume is a description of the tour The description is as detailed as it could be. The book is profusely illustrated and well-bound. The comments on events and objects of tourists' interest are, obviously, personal and indicate the Raja Saheb's learned inclinations. The information in the five hundred pages of the volume is abundant and those who have not travelled or made a study of affairs European might find practically helpful. For, it is offered with simplicity and unsophisticated directness. The book is manifestly an example of scholarly deligence.

KANAIYALAL VAKIL.

RELIGIOUS TRACTS

(1) God, Man and Religion; (2) Vedanta and Freedom; (3) The Path of Renunciation; (4) Vichara-Bindu Upanishad; (5) Atma-Bindu Upanishad. These pamphlets by Swami Sivananda Saraswati are meant for free distribution and will be sent, on receipt of sufficient postage, by Swami Paramananda. Secretary, Divine Life Trust Society, Rishikesh (Himalayas).

(1) Yoga-Sara Upanishad, with a commentary by Swami Sivananda Saraswati; (2) In Quest of a Sadguru.—These are published by Swami Yogananda Saraswati for free distribution, on receipt of postage. Address: Rishikesh (Himalayas).

Yoga for Health, by Swami Sivananda Saraswati; Atma-Gyana Made Easy, by Swami Atmananda Saraswati. Price not stated. Published by Swami Paramananda, Rishikesh (Himalayas).

The Arab Woman And Palestine Problem

The ARAB WOMAN AND THE PALESTINE PROBLEM: By Mrs. Matiel E. T. Mogannam. Herbert Joseph Ltd., London.

Palestine has always been a scene of intense dramatic events that have held the world's attention through many centuries—though it is a country which should have stood like a cool oasis of peace in a grim world of turmoil and strife, inspiring mankind with the message of peace. But, unfortunately, it has been a scene of continual warfare and bloodshed. Of recent years since the assumption of the Palestine mandate by England and the enforcement of the Balfour Declaration, despite great Arab national resentment, Palestine has been in a ceaseless state of agitation. Since the recent proposal of the Commission on Palestine to partition the country, the usual naive game of British Imperialism, much public attention has been focussed upon the country, and literature on Palestine is greatly welcomed.

The book under review is a simple narration of the history of the Palestine Movement for national freedom. But it has one unique feature and in this Mrs. Mogannam has done immense service not only to the country but also to the World at large in describing the noble and heroic role the Arab women have played in their national movement. The general idea the world has of the Arab woman is that she is a pale innocuous, retiring personality, tied to the domestic wheel. But here we have an entirely new picture of her which depicts her as a brave soldier in the country's struggle. The author has the additional advantage of being intimately connected with the women's movement. The entire women's movement in Palestine is distinctly nationalistic. It does not remain an unreal colourless stream but very real and dynamic. It has an intimate link with the general movement in the country. The women do not content themselves with mere social work but also realise their duty and responsibility towards all problems that affect the nation, such as the grievances of the peasantry, the industrial and commercial development of the country, the question of political prisoners etc. It shows their wide vision as well as their sense of reality in refusing to take shelter behind the veil of non-party politics and descending into vain futilities.

The book is written in a very quiet tone which seems more to seek to justify the Arab Case rather than aggressively assert it. It betrays a lack of the correct conception of the nature of Imperialism and its exploits, for the author not only tries to give England the benefit of doubt, but sometimes thinks that England acts unconsciously not realising what she is doing, which is hardly the case. Because Imperialism is a ruthless system, its moves are deliberate and well calculated, its plans firmly set. There are, however, several aspects of the struggle that have not been fully portrayed. For instance the role of the peasants and the general masses in this struggle, the development of it as an anti-imperialism fight, the conditions obtaining between the richer landlords and the tenants etc. There is no denying that the land problem in Palestine as in most other countries is the real crucial problem on which the entire future rests and around which the present is ranged. The chapter on the Land problem is very limited for it only touches the one sore wound—the transfer of lands to the Jews. But undoubtedly the more feudalistic Arab landlords, apart from the absentee ones whom she mentions, must have played some role in this. The betrayal of the cause of the masses usually, is by this class and in the rapid and wide exchange of land ownership on such a large scale, they could have played no mean part

The book is written with a great deal of intense feeling. The author has endeavoured to present the Arab case to the English world in a manner calculated not to rouse antagonism and prejudice but appeal to the general sense of fairness and justice. This is evident from the moderate and cautious tone of the narrative.

HARLEY STREET EXPOSED

Cronin's Indictment Of British Medical System

The Citadel (A Novel) by Dr. A. J. Cronin Gollanez, 8s. 6d.

"The Citadel," Doctor Cronin's latest novel, has created a sensation in England. With his masterly exposure of the civilized quackery of the present British medical system, the author has naturally offended the big guns of Harley Street. "The Citadel," however, is more than cheap sensational fiction. It has a deeper significance which gains from a style which is at once blunt and powerful.

But one obvious weakness of his novels has been that while to a certain extent he is prepared to expose the evils in the world economic system which are responsible for all manner of social anomalies and complication, he hesitates to go to the logical conclusion of his own argument. This hesitant attitude is evident in "Citadel," too. The story revolves round the uphill struggles of a poor doctor who finds the profession monopolized by conventional quakery. His refusal to compromise with text-book methods and red-tape conventions and his realization of the futility of the British medical system land him in a series of troubles which constitute a powerful indictment of the existing conditions. Doctor Andrew Manson's subsequent "rise" through a compromise with the very evil features of the medical system which he has denounced illustrates how even men with a clear perception of capitalist anomalies are liable to be caught in them. The story, interesting and readable throughout has a social purpose as its motif and Doctor Cronin has certainly made a strong case for a radical change in the system of which governs the practice of medicine in England. What he fails to emphasize is that this system is but a part of the larger capitalist system which must be ended before a real reform can be expected.

K. A. ABBAS.

AN ENGLISH-KANARESE DICTIONARY

STUDENT'S MODERN CONCISE DICTIONARY (English—English Kannada): With pronunciation in Kannada and appendices containing foreign words and phrases, abwreviations, ... piled by K. B. Kopp, and edited, revised and enlarged by Vaidyabhanu D. K. Bharadvaj. Published by P. C Shyabadimath, Book Depot, Gadag. Price Rs. 2.

This handy-sized dictionary will be prized by the Kanarese-speaking world, especially by students, inasmuch as it is practically two dictionaries in one, giving the meanings of English words first in English and then in Kanarese. The reader is further helped by being furnished with the correct pronunciation in Kanarese of every English word included in the dictionary. The original compiler as well as Mr. Bharadvaj appear to have taken the utmost care to make the meanings of the English words as precise and clear as possible. The work, which comprises nearly 2,000 pages and is printed in clear type and nicely got-up, may be safely recommended to all Kanarese schools and libraries as well as the student world.

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL.

Indian Art In London—The Tide Recedes—But Leaves Robert Byron—Supreme Mentor—On Indian Affairs—Art And Archaeology—As Viewed By An "Amateur Monument-Hunter"—Sir William Rothenstein's Wise Words—Unemployed For Indian "Revivalists" And Romancers—The Markham Report—Mr. Gadgil's Derivative Faith And Values

The newspaper ardour for a grandiose exhibition of Indian Art at Burlington House seems to have as abruptly subsided as it exploded. News agencies and leader writers have ceased suddenly and inexplicably to collect views and discuss the high-sounding alternative aims of the exhibition. The tide of antiquarian enthusiasm has evidently receded and the necessity for giving the chance to the living artist has been overlooked. Is it because the living Indian artist is the unwanted burden for the far more profitable dreams and ambitions of the antique dealer and collector and their gramophone the literary antiquarian romancer?

Literary Philanderers Supreme In London.

Perhaps, the condition to accommodate the living artist was irksome to the kind community in London which accepts for itself the sponsorship and, shall one say, lofty patronage. However that may be, whatever may be the destiny of particular Indian art and cultural projects started in London, the right, title and glory of such literary philanderers as Robert Byron remain supreme in the domain of Indian or, may be, "Oriental" affairs

The Parlour Game

It should be remembered that Mr. Robert Byron started his glorious career as friend and admirer of Sir Edwin Luteyens. Ever since he undertook to write clever, rather over-obviously clever, panegyics on the Indian achievements of the extravagant builder of New Delhi, author of a patented but unwanted scheme for Western "experts" on Indian art and determined opponent of Indian aspirations and demands in art, he has found himself famously elevated as the smart retailer of parlour generalisations on Indian affairs.

The Characteristic Sweep

He has a characteristic sweep. Not that he is the first literary genius to invent it. On the contrary, there have been a good few "experts" on Indian affairs in London whose reputations have been built on just that quality of sweeping emphasis. Mr. Robert Byron writes on Indian art, "the last person," as himself says, "to claim an authoritative knowledge of Indian art" and writes as "any visitor" with "casual" acquaintance with Indian museums and yet stirs enough space and the "eminent" to get busy with a project about which neither he nor anyone else is in a position to give any definite objective.

The Inexplicable

How are we to explain this inexplicable? Mr. Robert Byron reviews a monumental scholarly work "Archaeological Reconnaissances in North-Western India and South-Eastern Iran" by Sir Aurel Stein. The book is priced 63 shillings. It is the result of half a century's experience in mapping the unknown parts of Central Asia. He reviews it as an "amateur monument-hunter," a "layman" who condescends to take "scavengers"—his choice epithet for archaeologists—on trust. Is ignorance such a great qualification for those who write on Indian affairs in the "Sunday Times"?

Note "Sunday Times"

Even the "Sunday Times" must pause and wonder when it knows, as it has known from Mr. Arthur V. Pope, the Director, American Institute for Iranian Art and Archaeology, that Mr. Robert Byron's statements in the characteristic grand manner about the "Persia of Shah Riza Pahelvi," like his over ingeneous statements about India, are not in these countries at least, regarded with quite the same attitude of reverence which appears to have been offered by that journal. Here is Mr. Byron's clever apology for perpetrating literary maxims on "Oriental" affairs he does not know.

"Subservience To Experts."

"But there are moments, I must confess, when he says, I wonder whether the pretensions of modern archaeology have not become exaggerated by public gullibility and subservience to the expert. What is knowledge? Is it facts for their own sake? Or is it facts for the sake of humanity? A novel has just been published on the medical profession whose hearsay reminds me of a novel I once thought of writing on the archaeological profession. Not that Sir Aurel Stein would have figured in it.

"The Sort Of Person."

But when one has known and suffered from the sort of person who will use Sir Aurel's pot-sherds, not to illustrate any coherent transition of ideas between Susa and Mohenjo Daro, but rather to profit his own authority behind a tangle of pedantic obscurities, one is inclined to ask whether the history of the fourth millenium BC.. might not be better left unsung till it can be sung without a scholastic snarl.

Back To Macbeth?

"Pre-historic archaeology is an uncertain science. In the hands of the self-styled scholar who has a living to make out of it, it approximates more nearly to a sorcery whose ingredients are supplied by innocent explorers, while the academic harridans of the cauldron stir the brew that passes for learning and reap income of the passers-by. I have learnt, after many tastes of that mixture, to prefer the ingredients uncooked, as Sir Aurel Stein serves them, or to leave them out of my humble calculations altogether."

Is not Mr. Byron himself "the sort of person" who has used Sir Aurel's "potsherds" to "profit his own authority behind a tangle of pedantic obscurities?"

The Price Of Friendship

Sir William Rothenstein, the South Kensington "friend" of Indian art on a recent occasion is reported to have observed:—"There was a tendency to be too critically self-conscious about contemporary works of art, whether books or paintings whenever he (Sir William) read or saw a work which seemed to give a dignified, fine, cheerful, satirical, wise view of life, he did not attempt to compare it with masterpieces of the past, but took the frankest possible pleasure in it. He doubted in any case whether any book of the past could be read with a full understanding of what it meant to its contemporaries.

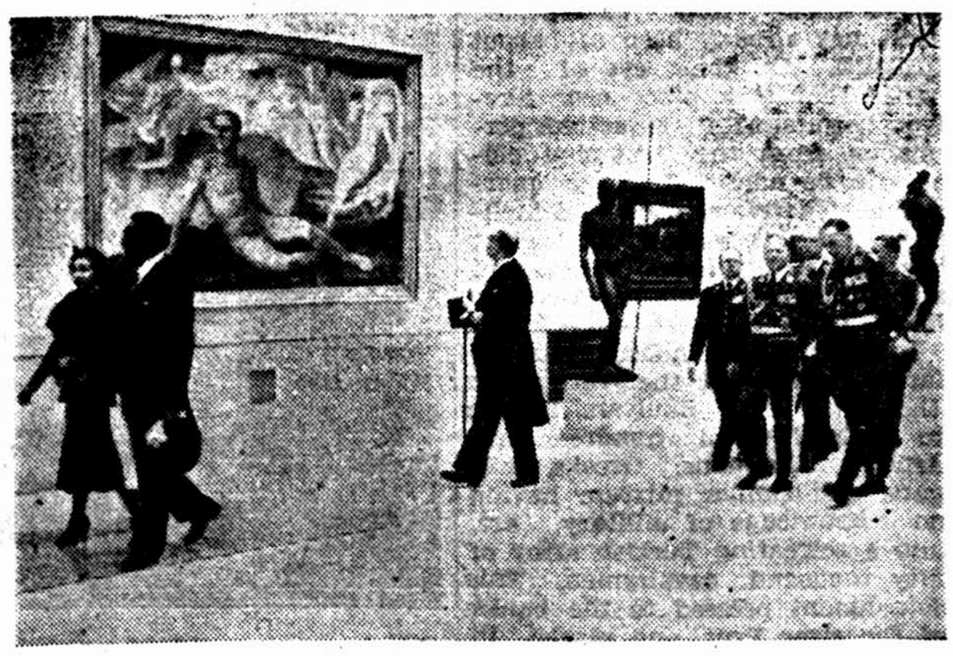
The Wrong Attempt.

The attempt of so many critics to draw a great distinction between 'representative' art and 'symbolic' art seemed to him wrong, for the degree of imagination needed for works based on observation was certainly as great as that needed for higher and less credible flights." Why was this truth not employed to curb the romantic 'revivalists' whom Sir William Rothenstein offered special protection as a 'friend' of Indian art? Or is it neccesary in London for a 'friend' of Indian art to water down truth to neutral imperceptible tones?

Mr. Gadgil's Imperial Recommendation

Mr. D. R. Gadgil, in a review of the Markham report on the "Museums of India," published in the "Servants of India" takes rather a facile and optimistic view of the publication. As an informative document it is, obviously, valuable. But its national implications and recommendations seems to have escaped the attention of one who having known that it is part of the survey of museums of the British Empire, conducted by the British Museums Association and financed by the Carnegie Trust is reconciled "therefore" to accept it as "thorough and scientific survey competently written, beautifully produced and profusely illustrated." The publication will mark he hopes, "the beginning of an active period of museum reform in India." One does not know what are precisely Mr. Gadgil's ideas about the national place and functions of museums. But his optimism is, obviously, as derivative as his evaluations of national museums.

INAUGURATION OF THE "HOUSE OF GERMAN ART"



The Fuehrer recently inaugurated the new art gallery in Munich. The Egyptian ambassador and wife in the centre, the French ambassador Francois Poucet are shown during their visit to the museum.

Our Short Story

KIRJALI

By A. S. PUSHKIN,
Translated from the Russian by A. Aziz Azad

Kirjali was a Bulgar by nationality. Kirjali, in the Turkish language, means a knight or person of valour.

Kirjali brought norror to all Moldavia by his raids. In order to give some notion of them, I shall relate one of his deeds. Once upon a time, at night, he and the Arnaut, Mikhailaky, together attacked a Bulgar settlement. They set it on fire from both ends, and began to go from house to house. Kirjali murdered and Mikhailaky carried the booty. Both shouted: Kirjali! Kirjali! All the villagers fled.

At the time when Alexander Ipsilanti started rebellion and began to form an army, Kirjali brought some of his old comrades to him. They did not understand the real object of the fighting, but the war presented them a chance to enrich themselves at the expense of the Turks, and possibly also of the Moldavians. —This was quite obvious to them.

Alexander Ipsilanti himself was brave, but lacked the qualities necessary for the role which he undertook so enthusiastically and

Natalia Nikolayevna Goncharova, whom the poet married, noted in Russian society for her beauty. Above is a photo of Pushkin's wife after the portrait by Bryullov.

so carelessly. He could not manage to keep with him the people whom he had to lead. They neither respected nor trusted him. After the ill-fated battle in which the best of the Greek youths perished, Jordaky Olimbioty advised him to retire from his post, and himself took his place. Ipsilanti galloped away to the borders of Austria, and from there sent a message cursing his former followers, whom he addressed as disobedient cowards and scoundrels. The majority of these 'cowards' and 'scoundrels' perished honestly at the walls of the Monastery Seky, on the shores of the river Prut, fearlessly defending themselves against an enemy ten times stronger than they.

* * *

Kirjali was then in the detachment of Georgy Kantakuzin, about whom may be repeated what has already been said about Ipsilanti. On the eve of the battle that took place near Skulyan, Kantakuzin requested permission from the Russian officers to be admitted to our quarantine. Therefore, the detachment was left without its leader; but Kirjali, Safianos, Kantagoni and the others felt no necessity for a leader.

It seems that nobody has so far has given out the truth about the battle near Skulyan. Picture to yourself seven hundred men, Arnauts, Albanians, Greeks, Bulgars, and similar mixture having no knowledge of military art, and a retreating Turkish army of fifty thousand cavalrymen. This detachment pressed to the banks of the river Prut, and placed in front of itself two small cannons, which they had found at Jassy in the courtyard of the Governor, and which, as it happens, were fired on the occasion of private feasts. The Turks would have been glad to use case-shot, but could not do so without the permission of the Russian officers. Case-shot would inevitably have reached our shores. The chief of the quarantine (now deceased), having been in the military service for forty years, had never since his birth heard the whizz of a bullet, but God brought him here to hear them. Some of them whizzing, passed his ears. The old man became terribly angry and reprimanded major Okhotsky of the infantry regiment that was stationed at the quarantine. The major did not know what to do, running towards the river on the other side of which the skirmish was going on, he threatened them with his finger. The Delibashes (Turkish horsemen) there noticed this, turned their backs, and galloped in retreat. They were followed by all the Turkish detachment. The major who threatened them with his finger was named Kharchensky. I do not know what became of him.

On the following day, however, the Turks attacked the Eatherists. Having no permission to use case-shot or shells, they decided, against their custom, to use cold weapons. The battle was very cruel. They cut each other.

Visitors to Moscow are familiar with the famous Pushkin monument on Pushkin Square. Here is a view of the statue as drawn by the artist M. Nesterova.

Spears which they had not possessed hithertofore were noticed on the Turkish side. These spears were Russian: Nekrasaff's soldiers were fighting in their ranks. The Eatherists, with the permission of our Emperor, could cross the river Prut and take refuge in our quarantine. They began to cross the river. Kantagoni and Safianos were the last to remain on the Turkish bank. Kirjali, having been wounded on a previous occasion, was lying in the quarantine. Safianos was killed. Kantagoni, being a very stout man, was wounded by a spear in his belly. He raised his sword with one hand and seizing his enemy's spear with the other, thrust it deeper into his body, thus he was able to reach his enemy with his sword and they fell together.

* * *

Thus it was all finished. The Turks came out victorious. Moldavia was evacuated. About six hundred Arnauts scattered all over Bessarabia; although they found nothing to feed themselves with, they were, nevertheless, indebted to Russia for her protection. They led an idle life but not a debauched one. One could always see them in the cafes of semi-Turkish Besserabia with the long tubes of tobacco pipes in their mouths, sipping thick coffee from the small cups. Their ornamented jackets and red-painted sharp pointed shoes were beginning to show signs of wear, but their tufted skull-caps were still worn awry, and atagans and pistols were still hanging from their broad belts. Nobody complained against them. Nobody would believe that these peaceful and harmless men were the famous brigands of Moldavia, comrades of the terrible Kirjali, and that he himself was among them.

The Pasha commanding in Jassy came to know about it and, on the basis of the treaties of peace, demanded the Russian authorities to hand the brigand over to him.

The police began to search for him. They were informed that Kirjali was really living in Kishnev. He was caught in the house of a deserter monk, in the evening, while he was eating in a dark room with seven comrades.

Kirjali was placed under a guard. He did not try to hide the truth, and confessed that he was Kirjali. "But", he added, "since I crossed the Prut, I have not touched even the hair of another's property nor offended the last gypsy. To the Turks, to Moldavians, to Balakhs, of course I am a brigand, but to the Russians I am a guest. When Safianos, having emptied all his belt, came over to us in the quarantine, taking away from the wounded soldiers buttons, nails, chains etc. for the last loadings of the match-locks, I gave him twenty Beshliks (old Turkish coins) and was left without money. God knows that I, the Kirjali, lived on alms! For what reason then, do the Russians now want to give me over to my enemies?" After that Kirjali resumed silence and calmly awaited the deciding of his fate.

He had not long to wait. The officers, not being obliged to treat the brigands according to their romantic careers, and being convinced of the justice of the demand, ordered Kirjali to be sent to Jassy.

* * * *

A gentleman having both wit and heart, at that time a subaltern, to-day occupying an important post, vividly described his departure to me.

"At the gates of the stockade stood a Karutsa.....(Possibly you don't know what a Karutsa is. It is a low woven cart to which until recently they harnessed six or eight worn-out horses. A Moldavian with moustaches and in a sheepskin cap, riding on the back of one of these, shouted and cracked his whip every minute and then his jades galloped quite rapidly. In case one of them began to lag behind, he, with awful curses, unhitched it and let it loose on the road without thinking of its fate. He was sure to find it at the same place on his way back, quietly grazing on the green steppe. It was not seldom that a traveller, having started from one station with eight horses arrived at the next with only a couple. Such things happened some fifteen years ago. To-day in the Russianized Bessarabia, they have adopted the Russian vehicle and the Russian manner of harnessing.)

Such a Karutsa as described above was seen halting at the prison gates in 1821, on one of the last days of September. Jewesses, having loosened their sleeves and clapping their slippers, Arnauts in their shaggy, picturesque dresses, well-built Moldavian women carrying dark eyed children in their arms, surrounded the Karutsa. The men maintained silence, while the women were excitedly waiting for something.

The gates opened and a number of police officers came out to the street. They were followed by two soldiers leading the chained Kirjali.

He appeared to be 30 years old. The features of his sunburnt face were regular and rugged. He was of tall stature, broad shouldered and in general showed unusual physical strength. A multi-coloured turban sat at an angle on his head. A broad belt girded his thin waist; a coat of thick blue woollen cloth, the broad folds of his shirt reaching almost to his knees, and beautiful shoes constituted the rest of his attire. His appearance was proud and calm.

One of the officers, a red-faced old man, in a faded uniform, from which three buttons were

(Continued On Page 37)

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

PLAY GROUNDS AND BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

(BY J . MAITRA)

A few days ago the Bombay Municipal Corporation considered the question of leasing certain portions of municipal land in the Sion-Matunga Estate to the Bombay Presidency Golf Club, Ltd. The proposal of the Improvements Committee was that the land should be leased to the Club for a period of 25 years on an annual ground rent of Rs. 6,000. Two amendments were moved to increase the ground rent to Rs 9,000 and Rs. 12,000 for annum and to reduce the period of the lease to 15 and 10 years respectively. Both of them fell through for want of a seconder. There was a third amendment to limit the lease to a period of 20 years which also went by the Board

TAUNTON'S ARGUMENTS.

In support of the resolution, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr I. H. Taunton, said that in most of the large cities of Europe there were Municipal Golf courses and anybody on payment of a small fee could play the game. Another argument advanced by him in support of the proposition was that the land would be developed by the Club at their own expense and the Corporation would have an assured income for a period of 25 years. And at the end of that period the land would come back to the Corporation.

PROS and CONS

On the face of it the proposition seemed a reasonable one. It looked as if the Commissioner had realised the Corporation's duty towards sport. Councillors A. P. Sabawalla and Sultan Chinoy in supporting the proposition laid stress on the fact that the Club was open to all and that a large number of Indians would take advantage of it.

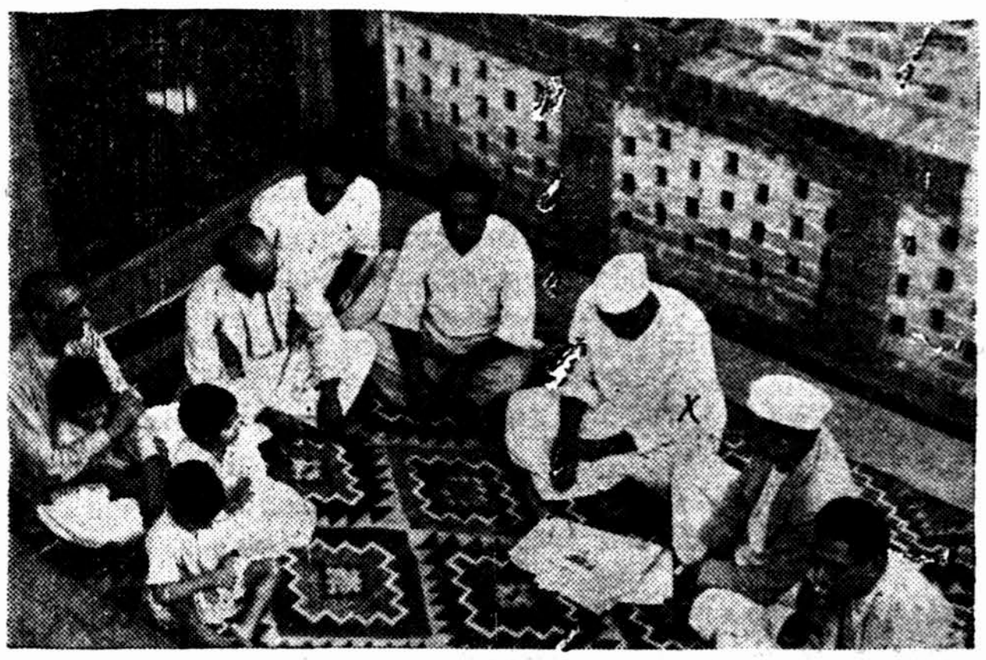
Councillor Mathuradas Tricumjee took a businessman's point of view and strongly opposed the proposition. He contended that the land should be developed for industrial purposes which would enrich the coffers of the Corporation to an appreciable extent.

Councillor Minoo Masani, on the other hand, looked at it from the ordinary citizen's angle of vision. He remarked that the game was far beyond the means of the general mass of people, and therefore the proposition should be rejected.

Ultimately the proposition was pigeon-holed.

INTERESTING SIDELIGHT

The debate gives us an interesting sidelight of the mentality of those who are at the helm of affairs of our municipality. I felt not a little amused at the reference of the Municipal Commissioner to the Municipal Golf courses existing in most of the large cities of Europe, because I was immediately reminded of the extensive amenities provided by those Municipalities for sport and recreation in general. In comparison with them Bombay stands at the most backward position. It does not need my telling that the vast majority of our city's children cannot get any play or recreation for want of sufficient parks and playing fields. In consequence of which, the state of their health and physique is most deplorable.



Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary of All-India Congress Socialist Party recently visited Lahore. Photo shows him discussing plans with his Punjab Comrades.

ALL FOR THE RICH

What has the Corporation done about them so long and what is it going to do for them in the near future? At any rate, I have not heard of any official move in those respects. It was, therefore, surprising to me that the Commissioner instead of providing more play grounds for the use of the general mass of the population came forward with a proposal to provide further amenities for the wealthy classes who are already overburdened with facilities for play and recreation. As there was a notion among certain Councillors and the public in general that the advantage of the Club would be taken mostly by Europeans, a couple of Indian members rose to defend the constitution of the Club. One said that the Club was open to all, whilst the other declared that a large number of Indians would take part in this game. It would be interesting to know how many Indians are actually members of that Club and play the game regularly.

WHAT ABOUT THE MASSES?

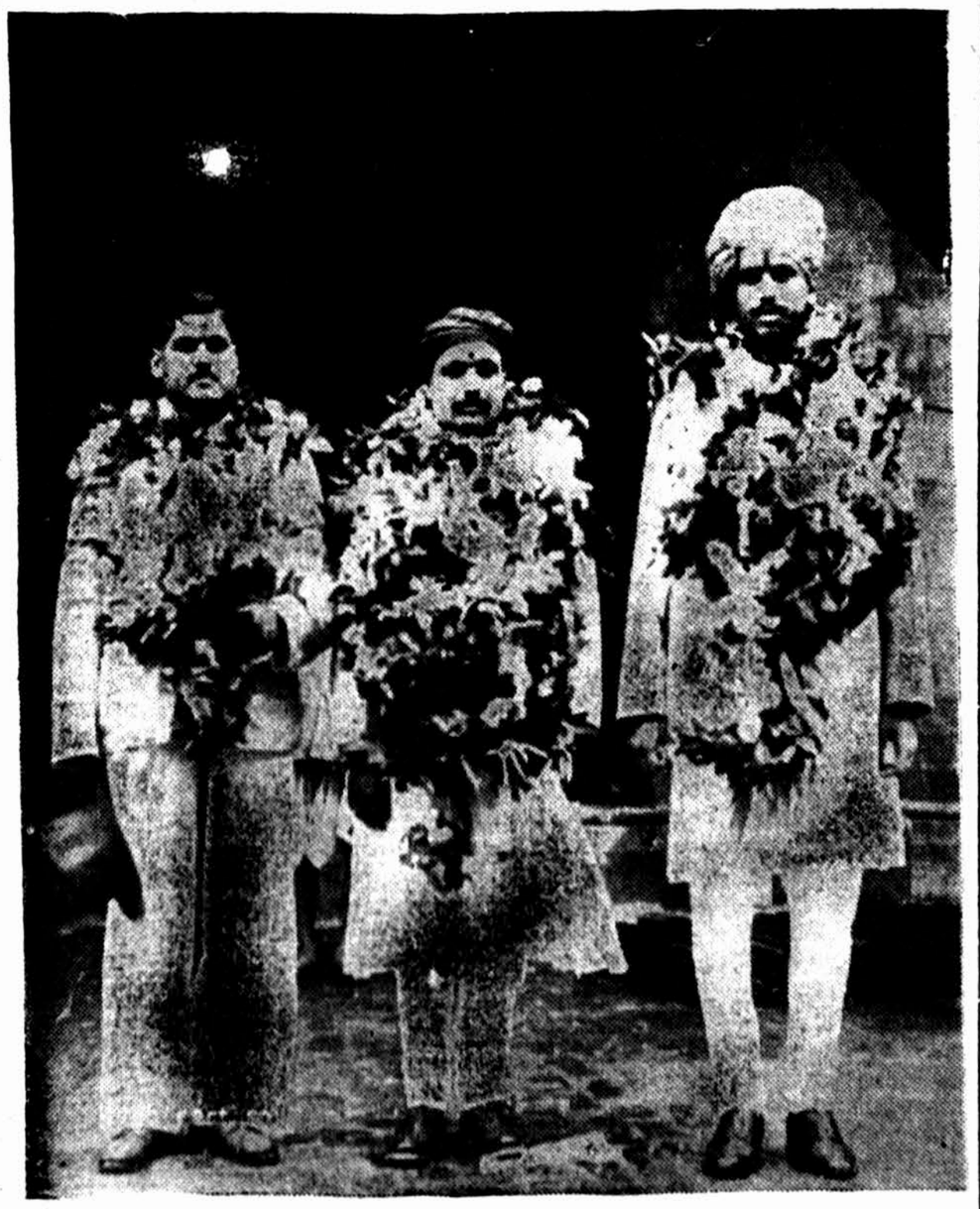
In any case, it does not need any proof to say that the game does not touch even the fringe of the middle classes—let alone the masses. It is common knowledge and experience that the upper classes—and the Europeans of course,—have most of the facilities and the lower classes very little of them. Therefore there should be a regular intensive and systematic campaign for the provision of more play grounds and parks in different parts of the city for the use of masses and they should be within the easy reach of the children and women of each locality. It is only when sufficient facilities have been provided the physical well-being of the city would improve, and the present unhealthy state disappear.

OUR NEED

For the last few years India has been knocking at the gates of International sport. How could she be expected to reach the supreme position if her children are not provided with the facilities which obtain in the Western countries and which have made them supreme in the sporting world. The most primary condition of all is the provision of plenty of play grounds. Bombay is awfully behind even of some of the leading cities of India, like Calcutta. We do not want golf courses at all What we do need are playing fields for cricket, football, hockey and such other games in which the large mass of the people can participate. The Corporation should seek the assistance of the Government in this respect and public support may be invited I realise that this is a big task But nothing is too big for a Corporation like the Bombay Municipality, if only the City Fathers resolve to achieve the end in view What is really needed is a keen desire and an assiduous effort to reach the goal.

FINANCIAL STANDPOINT

In conclusion, I cannot but refer to the argument advanced by Mathradas Tricumjee in opposing the official proposition. It is quite likely that his plea for making more money for the Corporation from the sale of the land was based on the case under discussion But I have noticed too much of this mentality displayed in the Corporation off and on. "Make as much money out of the available lands as possible" has been the slogan of many of the members of the Corporation for ages past. And that is the reason the city is in such an awful plight to-day. They must understand that money is not the only consideration in Municipal administration. The Bombay Corporation can boast of a large income—nearly as big as that of the minor provinces of India! Still it is always short of funds for nation-building purposes. Therefore they must give up the habit of looking at everything from financial standpoint. I do not say that they should overlook it altogether But they should give it only the importance it deserves and no more.



Seth Umraomal Lodha, son of Rai Bahadur Seth Birudhumal Lodha, a leading banker of Ajmere sailed for England with Seth Sobhagmal Lodha, another banker.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted for a well-to-do healthy, 38 years old childless Bania widower, girl or widow of a good family. Expenses paid. Write Box No. 9047, "Bombay Chronicle", with photo and particulars. Correspondence strictly private.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a sole-organiser for India for one purely Scientific Bonus Certificate Scheme on Rs. 200 p.m. plus commission. Apply: India Oriol Assurance Co., Ltd.. P. O. Box No. 36, Amritsar. (9123)

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Wodehouse Road "Orient Building" modern three rooms flat Rs. 90/-. Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor" ground floor flat two rooms facing sea Rs. 140/-. (R9106)

To let at "Jer Building," Queen's Road, opp. Charni Road Station, 3rd and 4th floors. All rooms open to sea view. Apply F. J. Bhugvager, c/o Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone No. 27004. (9084)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

Wanted Students for Radio Engineering Course, starting 1st October. Best instructions—Best results. Hundreds have completed by now. Refer New Prospectus. Register immediately. Radio Electric, P. B. 3587, Bombay 4. (6893)

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Rowing Exerciser—A Perfect Body-Building & Reducing Apparatus for Internal Bath use. World famous Joy, Beauty, Life. "Cascade". For free trial treatment. Phone 23989, Dr. Madon, 123, Esplanade Road. (9091)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Wanted candidates to secure Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dental, Optical Degrees by post. Registrar Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (9036)

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus Free. (9000)

221. BIRTH CONTROL PATENTS

Birth Control—Sure and Successful remedy. Contains no quinine. External use only. Price: Rs. 3. Vasant Chemicals, Europe shop, Manmad, Bombay Pr. (9066)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Piece-goods. Commission moderate. Write with one-anna stamp to: Refined Indian Industrials Kakkat, Cannanore. (9087)

Non-Agricultural Assessment Helps City Expansion

Questions In Bombay Council

Following is a further list of interpellations in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

1. Mr. D. P. Desai (Ahmedabad cum Kaira): Will the Honourable the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the steps Government have taken during the last fifty years for the construction of major irrigation works in Gujarat;

(b) the amount hitherto spent in that Province on such works.

The Honourable Mr M. Y. Nurie: (a) Various schemes have been mooted but chiefly owing to the heavy cost and difficulties of dealing with schemes which embrace the territory of a number of Indian States, no material advance has been made.

However the present needs of Gujarat as regards major irrigation works and their feasibility are being investigated.

The Baroda Darbar are at present considering the Sabarmati Irrigation Project and they have inquired of the extent to which the Government of Bombay would be prepared to participate in it. This question is also at present under consideration of Government.

(b) Rs. 24,48,359 on works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.

2. Mr. D. P. Desai (Ahmedabad cum Kaira): Will the Honourable the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for the extension of building sites in the cities of this province for removing congestion:

(b) whether in order to remove congestion in the cities in this province, Government have issued orders permitting middle and lower class families to build houses for residential purposes, free of non-agricultural or altered assessment:

(c) if not, the reasons for not doing so;

(d) whether Government will be pleased to place on the Council table the latest rules governing the levy of non-agricultural or altered assessments?

The Honourable Mr. M. R. Desai: (a) The extension of building sites in cities is encouraged by Government by

(i) acquisition of land and disposal, e.g. the Khar and Chembur schemes;

(ii) town planning schemes on the initiative of local bodies;

(iii) formation of co-operative housing societies;

as well as in a number of other ways.

(b) Government have issued no such orders.

(c) Government do not consider that non-agricultural assessment is a hindrance to development—rather the reverse. It provides funds for such activities.

(d) The latest rules for the levy of non-agricultural assessment are contained in rules 81 to 87 of the Land Revenue Rules which are available in the library.

New Bridge Over Sabarmati

3. Mr. D. P. Desai (Ahmedabad cum Kaira): Will the Honourable the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the present Ellis bridge across the Sabarmati River at Ahmedabad is not big enough for the heavy traffic owing to the extension of the City across the river;

(b) whether the attention of the Government is drawn to the necessity of constructing a new bridge for such traffic;

(c) if the replies to clauses (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, the reasons for not undertaking such construction?

The Honourable Mr. L. M. Patil: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) There was a proposal regarding the construction of a new bridge over the Sabarmati as a part of the Ellis Bridge Town planning Scheme, but the construction of the bridge was subsequently excluded from the Scheme.

The existing bridge is too narrow to meet the increasing heavy traffic owing to the development of Co-operative Housing Societies. The Ahmedabad Municipality is now constructing 2 new overhead bridges across the Sabarmati, one at Jamalpur and the other near Shahpur and another low level bridge near the Ellis Bridge. When these are ready there will be no traffic congestion on Ellis Bridge.

4. Mr. D. P. Desai (Ahmedabad cum Kaira): Will the Honourable the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of agricultural indebtedness in this Province;

(b) whether the Government have taken any measures to remove the said indebtedness; if so, what?

The Honourable Mr. M. R. Desai: (a) The honourable member is referred to Chapter IV of the report of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee of 1929-30 This committee estimated the agricultural indebtedness of the Presidency at about Rs. 0 crores. The debt has probably not increased appreciably since 1930. At any rate Government cannot improve on the Committee's estimate:

(b) Government is earnestly engaged in formulating its agricultural debt policy and will make an announcement on the matter as soon as possible.

PROTECTION TO TATA STEEL

Questions In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

At question time in the Assembly Babu Ram Narayan Singh asked: In view of the large profits made by Tata Iron and Steel Company whether Government consider the desirability of withholding protection granted to the company?

Sir Sultan Ahmed replied: Published accounts of the Company show that net profits for the year ending 31st March 1937, amounted to one crore and 83 lakhs. In regard to the latter part of the question he referred the questioner to the previous reply given at Delhi when Sir Muhd. Zafrulla had said: Action that can be taken during the currency of the period of protection in regard to protective duty that has become excessive for the purpose of securing the protection intended is prescribed in Sec 4 of the Indian Tariff Act 1934. It is, however, not necessary and justifiable to take such action, merely because the calculation where on the duty is based has proved erroneous in regard to one particular factor Government however, are constantly reviewing the position".

Babu Ram Narayan asked: Is it a fact that the Tata Company are leasing out lands near Jamshedpore, which were acquired for the Company only at nominal prices?

Sir Sultan said: The question relates to a provincial subject and the Central Government has no information.

AMIR HYDER KHAN

Question Of Release Rests With India Govt.

MADRAS, September 24.

In the Madras Legislative Assembly to-day replying to a demand for the release of Amir Hyder Khan, the Premier, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, said that Amir Hyder Khan was a prisoner of the Government of India and this Province, except historically had nothing to do with him.

When the demand under loans and advances was under discussion, a Zamindar member moved a cut to urge the necessity of introducing suitable legislation to reduce the agricultural debts and declaring a moratorium.

The Premier replied that the Government thought of introducing within six days a Bill, declaring a moratorium and he thought that it would be passed without much discussion.—A. P.

The Government of Iran have enforced plague measures against passengers from Karachi, with effect from September 16, and the Palestine Government have enforced similar measures against passengers arriving from Karachi either by sea or by air, from September 10.

Scandal Of Interception Of Letters

Staggering List Of Detenus Who Have Developed Insanity

The Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties Union has issued the following:—

We have received numerous complaints of systematic tampering with letters while in transit. A short while ago Mr Subhas Chandra Bose complained of "unmistakable marks of tampering" on his letters and of late delivery. Now Dr. K. M. Ashraf Secretary, Political and Economic Information Department, A.I.C.C., reports of interception of a private letter which was sent to him by an old friend of his in Rajamandi, Agra, who is not in any way connected with politics. The letter was detained and the writer was subjected to a long examination by the police. The Postal authorities have no right to peer into private correspondence and breed a feeling of insecurity in the public mind nor is it the business of the police to tell the people with whom they should correspond

A recent statement issued by the Bengal Civil Liberties Union contained a staggering list of detenus who had developed insanity. Two of them are reported to have committed suicide. Long solitary confinement under conditions that are unfit and unsuited for a normal healthy life is primarily responsible for upsetting the balance of mind of these young men and women. The statement of the Union issued on the 13th of last month adds three more to the already published long list.

The same statement reports a pathetic scene at Alipore Central Jail: "A boy named Nripen has been recently brought back from the Andaman Cellular Jail. The boy was brought at the interview window and his mother rushed to the boy, made many an anxious query but the boy looked totally blank, uttered not a single word and seemed quite unconcerned and unconscious of what was happening around him. All lamentations of other disappointed mothers who were refused interviews sank in the bewailings of the mother of this boy."

The Governor of North Western Frontier Province has directed that certain sections of the Frontier Public Tranquillity Act shall continue to remain in force in Bannu district from the 5th September to the 29th November next The District Magistrate, Bannu, has also been invested with the powers of the Provincial Government.

Charges Framed In Stamp Fraud Case

C. I. D. INSPECTOR DESCRIBES "INGENIOUS PROCESS TO EFFACE CANCELLATION MARKS"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The simple process by which the cancellation marks on Revenue Stamps were effaced was described by a C. I. D. officer, who also stated that several offices were flooded with such refused stamps when the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed hearing of the Stamp Fraud Case.

Charges of theft and abetment were framed by the Magistrate, to-day, against T. A. Menon and Annappa Shetty, ex-employees of the Industrial Investment Trust

About twenty persons are standing their trial on different charges.

Inspector Frank Beart, of C. I. D., giving evidence, stated that on June 18 David Sassoon and Co., discovered the loss of certain transfer forms and lodged a complaint with the C. I. D.

Witness started inquiries and, acting on an anonymous letter, arrested Santaram Sakharam Bhatkar, a witness in the case, on July 28, on a statement made by Bhatkar, witness arrested Champa Koragga and Mannappa Dasu, two other witnesses in the case. Similarly the second accused was also arrested on August 2

On a statement made by the second accused, witness sent for the first accused and went with them to the office of the Industrial Investment Trust. He asked the officers to make a search of their transfer deeds.

The next day witness went to the office and was told that some 25 transfer forms were found in the desk of the first accused.

Thereupon the accused made a statement to the officer, who put him under arrest.

Ingenious Process

Speaking of the process by which these used stamps were made fit for re-use, witness stated that the clue to the process was first given to him by Azizbai Mohamed, one of the accused in the case. Acting on this clue witness obtained some stamps from the Government Printing Press, Nasik. He put cancellation marks on them and photographed them in the presence of witnesses. These stamps were then exposed to the rays of the sun and it was found that the cancellation mark was completely effaced.

Witness stated that in the course of his inquiries he found that several offices in the Fort were flooded with such re-used stamps, which were found on the transfer deeds in the files of the companies.

Cross-examined, witness said that he did not seize anything from the office, nor did he examine the cupboards.

Charges as stated were framed to which the accused pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. C. B. Velkar conducted the prosecution. Messrs. T. N. Junglewala and N. T. Junglewala appeared for the first accused and Mr. Jaochim Alva and Miss Violet Hari for the second.

TEXTILE ENQUIRY WELCOMED

Nimbkar's Warning To Mill-Owners Wages Being Systematically Reduced

BOMBAY: September 25.

In the course of a Press Statement Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) drops a hint that a Textile Workers' Strike is overdue in view of their various grievances which have not been redressed and at the same time unequivocally declares his preparedness for co-operation with the Government in any steps they take to give relief to the textile workers.

Referring to the decision of the Government to appoint a committee to investigate the wages of mill-workers, he observes:—"According to general opinion among labour leaders of Bombay a strike of textile workers is overdue as the level of wages in the city's industry has been brought down to the pre-war one, while necessities of life so far as the textile workers are concerned have increased. They are determined to secure restoration of all wage-cuts introduced since 1932. There is an all-round offensive on the part of the employers to bring about rationalization in the industry and thus speed up work. Workers are not benefited by these measures. A textile worker in the town to-day is groaning under many disadvantages that are thrust upon him. Claim of the millowners that the lot of workers has improved considerably during the past few years is untenable."

Adamant Attitude

Continuing Mr. Nimbkar stated that the Bombay Millowners' Association had been very adamant in not recognising the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) which was the central organization of the textile workers recognised on all sides. The Union officials were trying to run the organization on Trade Union lines, but it had been made impossible by the attitude of the millowners and the various legislative measures in the past, particularly the appointment of the labour officer to carry on an ordinary trade union activity.

"We want to concentrate," proceeded Mr. Nimbkar, "in securing two of our demands at least, namely restoration of wage-cuts and recognition of the Union.

"The textile workers' conference was held in June last. It had formulated the demands of the workers. The Provincial Trade Union Congress met at Ahmedabad last July and passed a resolution calling the All-India Textile Workers' Conference. The T U. C. will be meeting shortly and much of its time will be taken up discussing the situation of textile workers.

Press Note Welcomed

"We of the Left-wing have welcomed the press note issued by the Bombay Government outlining its labour policy. We also welcome the announcement of the Provincial Government to appoint a Committee of enquiry to investigate the wages of mill workers in the Presidency. The organised labour has not boycotted Labour committes of this type in the past and we are prepared to co-operate with the Congress Ministry in all these measures.

"There are apprehensions in the minds of the some that left wing labour will take first opportunity to embarrass Congress Ministry. We have no such intentions. But we are out to serve a higher purpose namely, fighting for labour and if our interests in this respect do not clash, the hand of co-operation to the Congress Ministry stands extended.

In conclusion, Mr. Nimbkar observed: "I will suggest to the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher that this Committee will inspire confidence in the rank and file of working classes if a representative of our Union is taken on the Committee."—United Press.

AMEND CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT

Bombay Women's Meeting To Support Das' Bill

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, writes:—

A public meeting will be held at the Wilson College Hall, on Wednesday, September 29th at 4-30 p.m., to support Mr. Das's Bill to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act (1929).

All who are interested are urgently requested to attend.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, The All Saints Home; The Arya Mahila Samaj; American Women's Club; Association of British University; Women in India; American Mission School for the Blind; Bhatia Stri Mandal; Bombay Women's Association; Bombay Social Reforms Association, Bombay Vigilance Association; Bhagini Samaj; Bombay Women Graduates' Union; Bombay East Indian Association; Broach Stri Mandal; Children's Aid Society; Girl Guides' Association; Gujerati Hindu Stri Mandal, (Bombay Branch); Gujerati Hindu Stri Mandal, (Santa Cruz Branch); Gurjar Ladies Social Club; Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society; Hind Mahila Samaj; League of Mercy; Maratha Bhagini Samaj; National Indian Association; Naigaum Social Service Society; Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj; Parsi Ladies' Union; Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana; Seva Sadan Society; Shri Jain Mahila Samaj; Shree Gohilwad Dasha Shrimali Stri Mandal; The Federation of University Women in India; The Women's Indian Association, (Dadar Branch). The Women's Indian Association, (Fort Branch); The Missionary Settlement for University Women; The Social Service League; The Vanita Vishram; The Society for the Protection of Children in Western India; Vidhva Vivaha Sahayaka Sabha. Young Women's Christian Association; Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Miss K. Bhagvat, a research student having passed her M.Sc., of the University of Bombay, sailed for England for her further research work and to get D.Sc., of the London University.

Nariman's Call To Maharashtra

IL DUCE AT INNSBRUCK

Armoured Train Precedes Mussolini Through Austria

INNSBRUCK, Sept. 25.

Sgr. Mussolini arrived here at 7 a.m. to-day. Crack Troops, Militia and Gendarmes at the station presented arms. Dr. Skubl, State Secretary for Security, and the Italian Minister to Austria greeted the Duce. The band played a Fascist hymn.

Count Blaas, Chief of the Protocol, boarded the train on the frontier and is accompanying Sgr. Mussolini through Austria.

ARMOURED TRAIN GUARD

A special armoured train is being driven through the whole route, fifteen minutes ahead of the Duce.

The train left at 7-20 for Kufstein on the Austro-German frontier.

All Austrian quarters believe that the Austrian problem will play an important part in Mussolini-Hitler conversations and will be watching the outcome with nervousness.

WINDSOR AT MUNICH

It is interesting to note that Duke of Windsor will also be in Munich to-night at the same time as Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini but the Duke of Windsor is only passing through to Paris and will not leave the station.—Reuter.

BELGIAN CABINET PERSONNEL INTACT

Govt. Programme Unchanged Assures Premier

BRUSSELS, Sept. 25.

Following a critical three-hour Cabinet meeting, an official communique announces, "the Premier, yielding to the unanimous pleas of his colleagues, has renounced his intention of resigning. On his proposal, the Cabinet has decided on the measures which the Government will take with a view to pursuing the complete execution of the task which was assigned to itself in the Government declaration of June 1936.

M. Van Zeeland told the Press that the personnel of the Government would remain intact and the Cabinet programme unchanged.

Previously, the Premier told his colleagues that he was determined to resign. The Cabinet did not agree to the reasons he gave and emphasised the difficulties that his departure would cause.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FRESH MOVE FOR PEACE IN SPAIN

PARIS: September 25.

A Joint Anglo-French Note suggesting that the British, French and Italian Governments should start conversations for the general settlement of the Spanish situation, will shortly be handed to the Italian Government, according to authoritative French circles.

One of the objects of the visit yesterday by the British and French Charges d'Affaires to Count Ciano, it is stated here, was to give Count Ciano an oral summary of the document.—Reuter.

NAPLES: September 25.

The Italian Mission to Yemen, headed by General Gasperini, Governor of Eritrea, which has successfully negotiated the renewal of the Italo-Yemen Treaty of Commerce and Frendship, has arrived here.

General Gasperini has brought presents from the King of Yemen for King Victor and the Duce.—Reuter.

Tilak's Policy Vindicated After 20 Years

Ministers Handicapped | Strengthen Congress

SWARAJ THROUGH MASS ACTION OUTSIDE LEGISLATURES

PANDHARPUR, September 25.

"Pandit Jawaharlal, the Congress President, had always warned Congressmen, of the dangers of assuming responsibility without real power; because on the one hand as a result of responsibility cast on you, you naturally create very high expectations, hopes, ambitions and aspirations in the minds of the people. On the other Congress Ministry assumes office with a corresponding desire and an earnest hope to satisfy all public demands. But when it comes to tackle the actual problems one after another, it soon realises and is reminded of the warning of its President, Pandit Jawaharlal—the danger of assuming responsibility without real power.

Bankruptcy Budget

"In every department it turns, in every step it proposes, in every new beneficial scheme it launches or proposes to -launch, the insol vency, bankruptcy budget stares it in the face; it cries halt and proclaims "Thus far and no further." And the mere suggestion of a new tax raises a huge cry against the Congress."

Thus declared Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding over the Sholapur District Political Conference held here to-day.

HIS POLITICAL GURU.

At the outset Mr. Nariman thanked the Reception Committee and the citizens for the great reception and honour they had done him; he expressed appreciation and gratification at the generous hospitality and kindness showed by Maharashtrians from all over the Province. Since his arrival in Poona for the Assembly Sessions. he was flooded with invitations from numerous Districts, Talukas and Villages. In spite of his sincere desire, he found it impossible to accept them all. Being born and educated in Maharashtra. he claimed to be a Maharashtrian, though he may not follow the same religion as most Maharashtrians He was always proud to own and acknowledge Lok. Tilak as his political Guru and the historical and political centre of Poona had given him his first inspirations and lessons. He was therefore one of themselves and would claim and appeal to be treated as such.

END THIS TRAGEDY

Continuing Mr. Nariman said:—"All the disabilities, restrictions and limitations must be frankly stated and the masses should be convinced that in spite of all the efforts, all the desire and all the sincerity and 'bona fides' of the Congress Ministry the system and nature of the Constitution is such that all Congress pledges and promises, all Congress plans and nation-building schemes cannot be successfully given effect to under the present conditions and therefore the only remedy is to end this tragic state of affairs as soon as possible and to work for the real transfer of political, economical and all powers to the people. It is then and then alone that all the real responsibilities and all the real benefits and welfare can be conferred and fulfilled

CONGRESS MINISTRY'S RIGHT

"The difference between the previous regime and the present one is that the Congress Ministries have a right to demand and expect to receive fullest co-operation, assistance and organised systematic voluntary services from all classes and sections of the people. That alone can bring about appreciable results in all spheres of activities in spite of financial stringencies and constitutional difficulties. Free medical aid in villages, spread of literacy, revival of cottage industries, village and mass uplift and welfare work, prohibition, sanitation, hygiene. The field of such patriotic voluntary service is so wide and universal; all that is needed is organised systematic efforts. The work of recruitment of thousands of volunteers for this purpose must be started by all Congress Committees at once and we are confident that thousands of young men and women will readily respond to the clarion call of duty."

NO GOING BACK

Proceeding Mr. Nariman said:

"It is equally necessary to warn and guard against one more political danger as a result of the change in front and policy. We must realise and remember that we have to deal with the greatest diplomats in the world and unless we are equally cautious and forewarned, there is every chance of our opponents tripping us down. Awakening of political mass consciousness and rousing of the fighting spirit after it lay dormant for centuries has been the greatest and most valuable achievement of the Congress in recent years. That result has been brought about after terrible sufferings and tremendous sacrifices; thousands have gone to jail, thousands suffered humiliation and lathi charges and thousands have sacrificed their all. Many lives of beloved martyrs have been laid at that altar and are we going to allow all that to be again reverted to the old discarded antediluvian impotent methods? No. We must guard against such a national disaster. Whatever the motive, we must always be guarded against the possibility of such results."

STRENGTHEN CONGRESS

Referring to the need of Congress work outside the Legislatures Mr. Nariman said:

"It is necessary to continue with renewed vigour and efforts the Congress work outside, supplementing and augmenting the Parliamentary efforts in the legislatures. The resolutions and schemes must be given effect to through various Congress Committees so that the importance and status of Congress Committees may not be impaired or lessoned in any way. Remember Congress Cabinet may be there to-day and may disappear tomorrow. The only permanent and effective organisations through which the national work is to continue are the Congress organisations outside. They must be maintained and kept up on the same high level and pitch."

MAHARASHTRA'S DUTY

Concluding Mr. Nariman said:

"I will state that a special responsibility is cast upon Maharashtrians at the juncture. They must remember that after a long lapse of nearly 20 years, late Lokamanya Tilak's policy has triumphed and Lokamanya's position is vindicated. That was also the policy of such great patriots that followed him like the late Deshbandhu Das, Deshbhakta V. J. Patel, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sjt. Sen Gupta and others. But remember they all were revolutionary fighters first and Parliamentarians afterwards. Maharashtra is expected to keep up the revolutionary. martial spirit of Shivaji and Lokamanya and Sholapur District will as usual be the pioneer and in the forefront of that great struggle for Swaraj".

CLIMBERS FORGE AHEAD

American Museum Party Sends Signals From Wotan's Throne

GRANDCANYON (Arizona), Sept. 25.

Fire signals on Wotan's Throne, which is an even more difficult ascent than Shiva's Temple announced the safe arrival of the climbing party from the American Museum of Natural History.—Reuter.

SARDAR ACHHAR SINGH ARRESTED

Echo Of Sheikhupura Sikh Muslim Clash

LAHORE: September 25.

Sardar Achhar Singh Jathedar of Gurdwara Dera Sahib was arrested this evening on the strength of a warrant issued by the Additional District Magistrate of Sheikhupura under Section 153-A for a speech made at Jandiala Sharkhan which was the scene of a Sikh-Muslim clash last month.—United Press.

Agra University Convocation

GWALIOR, Sept. 25.

It is understood that Sir Kailah Haksar will deliver the convocation address of the Agra University on 20th November.—A. P.

JAWAHAR TO TOUR GUJARAT AGAIN

BARODA, Sept. 24.

It is understood that, in response to pressing invitations of many Gujarat Districts, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, who is visiting Haripura on 15th October to lay the foundation stone of the Congress Nagar, is likely to visit Dandi, Karadi, Dohad, Godhra, Kalol and other important places, where he could not go during his recent tour.—United Press.

Boycott Japanese Goods

TOYOTARA YUKI, MINISTER FOR FINANCE.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION EXECUTIVE'S RECOMMENDATION TO EUROPEAN POWERS

LONDON, September 24.

Public indignation at the bombing of non-combatants in China is finding expression in meetings and resolutions.

A suggestion that all the countries concerned should refuse to accept exports from Japan if the Advisory Committee of the League finds Japan responsible for the present fighting is made in a resolution submitted to the British Government by the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union.

The National Executive of the National Evangelical Free Church Council passed a resolution expressing horror and indignation at the "appallingly inhuman outrages perpetrated by Japan in bombing Chinese cities," and calling the British Government to take all steps possible to prevent further atrocities, and especially to explore the possibility of urging recommendations to the Air Commission of the League with a view to the abolition of aerial warfare altogether.—Reuter

SIXTY PERSONS KILLED

HANKOW, Sept. 24.

Besides Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang also suffered the earlier airraid.

One of the bombs which fell on Hanyang struck a refugee camp and 60 persons were killed and many injured.

A bomb narrowly missed a hospital at Hankow containing hundreds of wounded. The occupants of nearby Chinese Girls' School seized Mass hysteria and ran hither and thither frightened out of their wits demands by the terrible sights witnessed.—Reuter.

100 Chinese Non-Combatants Killed?

NANKING: September 25.

About hundred Chinese non-combatants are known to have been killed or injured in the morning's air raids.—Reuter.

5,000 JAPANESE KILLED

NANKING, Sept. 24.

The Chinese forces scored their first big victory in North Shansi, according to telegrams received at the headquarters here of General Chiang Kai-Shek.

It is claimed that after a severe hand to hand fighting 5,000 Japanese soldiers were killed and 2,000 were taken as prisoners.

This is considered to testify to the wisdom of General Chiang Kai-Shek's decision to send large number of aeroplanes and Central Government troops to reinforce Shansi troops.—Reuter.

RUTHLESSLY MASSACRED

PEIPING. SEPT. 25.

THE JAPANESE CLAIM THAT A CHINESE DIVISION WAS PRACTICALLY ANNIHILATED IN THE CAPTURE OF PAOTING FU.

WHEN THE JAPANESE TROOPS BREACHED THE NORTH WALL OF THE CITY, THE CHINESE TRIED TO ESCAPE THROUGH THE SOUTH GATE BUT THE JAPANESE MACHINEGUNNERS LAY A WAITING THEM AND MOWED THEM DOWN RUTHLESSLY.—REUTER.

MARSHAL CHIANG-KAI-SHEK.

JERUSALEM OUTRAGE

Two Arab Notables Murdered Under Cover Of Darkness

JERUSALEM, Sept. 25.

Unknown assailants under cover of darkness killed two Arab notables.

Said Awadkhoury the richest Christian Arab Landlord in northern Palestine was killed at his residence near Nazareth.

Sheikh Mohammed Ibrahim was murdered in a village near Acra. —Reuter

CHINESE CHILDREN'S APPEAL FOR FOOD.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 25.

The children in the Refugee camps in Shanghai have sent a message to Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose asking them to inform their people of the Chinese children's need for clothes, blankets and food.—Reuter.

FASCIST PLOT UNEARTHED

150 Arrests Of Employees Of Foreign Embassies And Army Officers

MADRID, Sept. 25.

A Fascist plot inside Madrid to co-operate with the insurgent forces outside, in an effort to take the Capital, has been unmasked.

Hundred and sixty arrests already made, include several clerks alleged to be employed in the Argentine and Chilian embassies, seventeen army officers and some women

According to a statement of one of the accused, the organisation was divided into seventeen groups, under the control of a naturalised Chilian, named Ascensio, and another, both resident as refugees in the Chilian Embassay.

The plot aimed at employing a force of 5,000 men to attack the Government positions in the rear while another force of 2,500 captured public buildings in the City and the insurgents launched a simultaneous attack on the outskirts of the City.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SKIPPERS FINED

Sequel To Trespassing Into Soviet Territory

SEOUL, Sept. 25.

The Soviet authorities at Vladivostok fined and released the captains of seventy Japanese and Korean fishing-boats, detained on charges of trespassing territorial waters.—Reuter.

FASCIST TERMS FOR EUROPEAN PEACE

ROME, September 25.

Signor Gayda, writing in "Giornale d'Italia" states that the recognition of the following points is essential in order that Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler may consecrate their solidity to the service of European peace:—

First, there must be complete understanding of, and respect for Fascism and Nazi-ism as State doctrines; second, defamation of the two regimes in speeches of responsible foreign politicians must cease; third, Germany's and Italy's right to political and technical parity on all occasions must be recognized—in connection with this international justice must deal with facts, not only words; fourth, all nations must appreciate the dangers of Bolshevism and the need for a general defence against it.—Reuter's Special.

Change In Japanese Tactics?

"Drive Towards Yellow River Depends On Chinese Attitude"

PEIPING, Sept. 25.

Although perhaps it is too early to contemplate peace negotiations, Japanese army would welcome a change in the atmosphere to enable them to halt hostilities, declared Japanese spokesman. The continuance of the Japanese drive towards the Yellow river depended on whether the Chinese continued or abandoned their aggressive attitude against Japan.—Reuter.

AUTUMN CUP

LONDON: September 25.

The Newbury Autumn Cup run at Newbury over a distance of two miles one furlong resulted as follows:

SEVERINO (Lane) and DYTCHLEY (Pat Beasley) deadheat.

SOLARBEAR (Gordon Richards) third.

Nineteen ran.

The race was won by:—Deadheat and three quarters length.

SEVERINO trained by Lawson and DYTCHLEY by Boydrochfort.

Starting prices:—20 to 1 SEVERINO 100 to 8 DYTCHLEY, and 15 to 2 SOLARBEAR.—Reuter's Special.

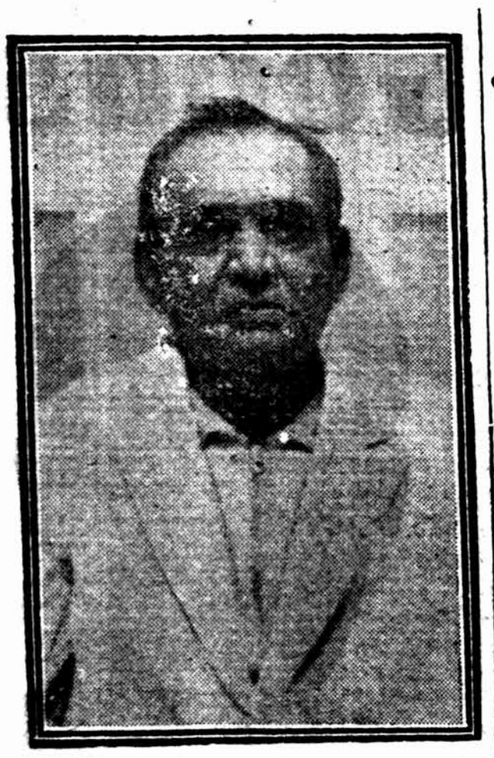
70 Politicals Back From Andamans

CALCUTTA: September 25.

Seventy political prisoners including terrorists arrived in Calcutta from Andamans by s.s. "Maharaja" this evening. 34 of these belong to Bengal, 16 to Bihar, 19 to Punjab and Assam, and one to Madras. They are housed for the present in the Calcutta jails from where excepting Bengal, men will be sent to their respective provinces in due course.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF BIHAR PRISONERS.

It is learnt that the prisoners who arrived to-day do not include the hunger-strikers in the Andamns. All the Bihar prisoners, some of whom were suffering from seasickness and removed in stretchers, were sent to-night to an unknown destination in Bihar. —A. P.



Prof: D. R. Lentin, F. B. T., F. C. L., P. C. T., F. C. R. A., Principal and founder of Lentins Commercial College whose fortieth Anniversary was recently celebrated.

PARTITION SCHEME MUST BE ANNULLED

Indian Palestine Conference Deputation To Go To Europe

CALCUTTA: September 25.

The All-India Palestine Conference at its open session to-day authorised the organisation and sending of a deputation consisting of Messrs. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui, Choudhury Khaliquazzaman and Raja Ali Ahmed Khan of Mahmudabad to the Muslim countries and Europe to represent the Indian point of view in regard to the Palestine affairs and to seek the annulment of the scheme of its partition.

By another resolution the Conference requested His Highness the Aga Khan to place before the Assembly of the League of Nations the sentiments of India and the Muslim world on Palestine question and to see that the fundamental principle of the Covenant is implemented in case of Palestine and the faith reported in the League by small nations is not altogether shattered and destroyed.—United Press.

ZOOLOGY EXPEDITION FOR BURMA

Hindu University Enterprise

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

Dr. A. B. Misra, Professor of Zoology in the Benares Hindu University has organised a Zoological expedition to Burma.

The party consisting 21 students and professors will arrive in Burma in the first week of October to carry out Zoological survey of smaller forms of animal life in a selected area. The party will stay in Burma for four weeks.

This project been approved by the Vice-Chancellor Pt. Malaviya and is being financed partly by the University and partly by funds raised privately for purpose.

During the week two Perceval Vegal Gull 'planes arrived at Drigh Road. These 'planes have been newly purchased, one by Indian National Airways and the other by Dalmia Cement Company of Karachi. The 'planes have accommodation for three passengers and pilot and cruising speed of 150 miles per hour.

Another new machine for the Bombay Flying Club is due to leave England on 25th instant.

Japan Out To Break China's Solidarity

HER VOICE OF AGONY APPEALS TO WORLD

Consul Thanks India For Her Sympathy

"We are meeting to-day under the shadow of a grave calamity. It is a terrible shadow which has disturbed the peace of the world. It has moved humanity and has evidently moved you too. Our hearts are rented by what we witness these days. We hardly can contemplate the terrific hardship which my countrymen are undergoing now."

In these touching words the Chinese Consul in Bombay who presided over an exhibition depicting the life and conditions in China organised by the Bombay Students' Union in the Vanita Vishram on Saturday evening, spoke of the present plight of his motherland.

DEMONS LET LOOSE

"All the demons of destruction are let loose upon them, to prevent China becoming one nation. Amidst the general destruction, no thought is given to children or aged, infirm or sick men or women, combatants or non-combatants. In the north and south of China the tortured corpses of the dead, the agony and shrieks of the wounded and maimed, the weeping and curses of the widows, mothers and children are the elements that have torn to bits our troubled existence.

CHINA'S DETERMINATION

"Great China suffers—suffers in silence. Nonetheless she had put on the grimmest determination to fight to her last breath and last drop of blood. We fight for the defence of our Fatherland against the most ruthless of aggressions. We fight for our national existence, our national honour and territorial integrity. Above all we fight aggression for the ultimate cause of the peace of the world."

Popular Chinese music was played and Chinese paintings and curios were shown to the public.

The Chinese Consul thanked India for its sympathy towards China in her hour of trial.

In the course of his speech he said:—

"In China, since the revolution of 1911-12 particularly startling changes have been taking place, as a result of constant inspiration and addition from the cultures of other nations. However along with it has come the inspiration to the enlightened element of the nation to revive the four ancient virtues, upon which was based the life of that old China, whose renown still lives. Sincerity and courtesy; spirit of service and sacrifice; honesty both in public and private affairs; and self-respect; these have been the ancient pillars of virtue sought to be revived by the leaders of modern China, under the caption of the "New Life Movement", now taking a sweeping hold of our people.

"In the last decade and parucularly since the miserable Mukden incident of 1931, a new spirit of strength, progress and prosperity has been inspiring the Chinese—the spirit of national solidarity, of service and duty. Since then only one impulse moves us on, only one passion burns within us—the impulse and passion to revive the safety and greatness of our ancient country.

"China like India inherently loves peace, Peacefully she ever intended to tread her course to national greatness. Alas! to our sorrow and the shame of humanity we find now one nation which would but want war to satisfy her ambition.

INDIA WEEPS FOR CHINA.

"The world knows our aims and desires as well as those of our oppressors. And we, therefore, note with gratitude and pride that in our progress and in our miseries we have earned the sympathy and esteem of the world at large. I am glad to testify that in this respect the people of India, this great country of great traditions and civilisations, are in the forefront. I know that your sympathy is more than a mere pious devotion. I know that India weeps for the sufferings of China. The victims, the refugees and the destitute families, in particular, have received kind thoughts in this country. It speaks to the country's greatness of heart that she contributes so generously to the alleviation and relief of the distressed in the neighbouring country.

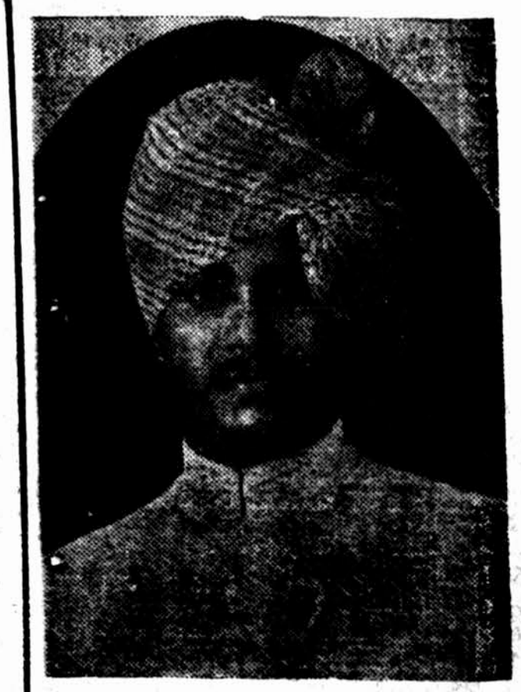
"I have read appeals being made in your papers for help to refugees. They have been zealously responded too, I cannot express how thankful we, Chinese, are for your sympathy, how heartening it is in our struggles. To-day I can only thank you with all my heart, but I assure you we are deeply touched by your great sympathy and the demonstrations of your true friendship in China's crucial hour.

GREAT PROGRESS.

Miss Kapila Khandwalla who has returned recently from China, then spoke of the life and conditions in China especially from the Students' point of view. She said there was a new mass movement for the education of the people. Men, women and children were taking a leading part in educating those, who were not fortunate enough to be able, to read and write. Even children educated their parents and neighbours by this method. Another great movement was the National Salvation Movement, in which even peasant women took part for the emancipation of their country. She also referred to the bombing of some of the parts of Chinese towns by Japan and the brave defence put up by the Chinese troops to defend their country.

Mr. Ven Chi Tsang, Deputy Consul, also spoke.

KHAN SAHAB NISSAR HUSSEIN OF BARODA



K. S. Nissar Hussein will entertain the listeners from the Bombay Broadcasting Station this morning. His skill is, as it is well-known hereditary. His display at the All-India Musical Conference held at Delhi, in 1919, secured him service at Baroda where he is employed since then as a State musician.

ZAMINDAR'S RESOLUTION VOTED DOWN

LUCKNOW, Sept. 25.

The United Provinces Legislative Assembly rejected to-day without a division Raja of Tirwa's resolution that no coercive processes would be taken against Zamindars in the collection of tax and no attachments or sales of their properties would be made for their failure to pay the tax.

TO TACKLE CORRUPTION.

Mr. Vishambardayal Tripathi's resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into and report on the corruption and bribery rampant in Government departments and for directing the energies of the Criminal Investigation Department to trace corrupt practices was adopted.—A. P.

Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj (centre) left for England by the mail boat on Saturday to qualify for the Bar.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 7, 1993
Muslim: Rajab 20, 1356
Parsi: Farvardin 21, 1307
Hightide: 3-52 15-38
Lowtide: 9-42 21-50
Sunrise: 6h 28m
Sunset: 6h 33m

Public meeting to observe "China Day" at Jinnah Hall 6 p.m.
Press Workers' Conference, 4 p.m.

Tuesday, September 28.

Municipal Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. A. Garud will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

The members of the Social Workers' Society will visit Hindu Din Daya Sangh's Foundling Home to-day (Sunday). They will meet at G. I. P. Matunga Railway Station at 9-45 a.m.

RECEPTION TO DR. STANISLAUS PATRAO

A reception by his friends will be given to Dr. Stanislaus Patrao, M.S., M.D. (Bom.) at the Town Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

N. KARANA G. S. BRAHMIN CO-OP. BANK, LTD.

The twentieth annual general meeting of the Bank will be held at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

ART AND MORALITY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Kannada Sangha, Matunga, there will be a lecture in Kannada on "Art and Morality" by Mr. R. Venkatesha Murthy, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Building of Character" will be the subject of a free public lecture, to be followed by questions and answers, which will be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League, there will be a discussion on "Rural Indebtedness" at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the office of the League, Empire Automobile Building opposite Charni Road Station

TO-MORROW'S MEETING AT CHOWPATTY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Citizens' Committee a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Monday) to protest against the remarks of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel about Bombay and "to popularize the idea of democratization of the Congress."

CAPITOL.
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ROMANCE FOR RENT!
LOVE in a BUNGALOW
with
NAN GREY • KENT TAYLOR
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Love in a Bungalow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at usual time.
EXCELSIOR—"Glamorous Night." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 4 p.m.
GLOBE—"Doulat". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Capt. Kirtikumar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
KRISHNA—"Sadhvi Mirabai". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"The Thief of Bagdad". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Premveer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Dreaming Lips". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran". Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Follow the Fleet" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Robber Barons" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Between Two Women". Daily at usual time.
WEST END—"Anath Ashram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its teachings" today (Sunday) in the premises of Anjuman-i-Islam High School, near Bori Bunder Station at 5 p.m. (S.T.).
All Muslims are cordially invited.

SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OP. BANK LTD.

The thirty-first annual general meeting of the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank Ltd. will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).
A social gathering of the members of the Bank will be held at the above place at 8 p.m. (S.T.) on the same day

MEETING OF COCHINITES

Under the auspices of the Cochin Vigilance Committee, a public meeting of the Cochinites residing in the Bombay City and Suburbs will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the C. K P. Hall, Linking Road, Khar, to protest against the action of the Maharaja in excommunicating a family at Tripunitura.

SHREEMAD BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Baug, Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala, Upper Hall to-day (Sunday) at 8-45 to 10 a.m (B.T.) on "Upanishadas." From 3 to 4 p.m. on Sanskrit Literature Mrichhakatika. From 4-45 to 5-45 p.m. Bhagvad Bhakti Rasagan.
Separate entrance and seats are provided for ladies.

HINDI-SPEAKING EXILES

Under the auspices of the All Bombay Hindi Bhashi Parishad, a meeting with a view to make representation to the Prime Minister of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for the early home-return of Raja Mahendra Pratap and Lala Hardayal, the two Hindi-speaking exiles, will be held today (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the chambers of Messrs Ramchand Thakurdas at Kalbadevi Road, opposite the new Cotton Exchange buildings.

"G" Ward Political Conference

The Secretary of the "G" Ward District Political Conference requests the delegates of the forthcoming 'G' Ward District Political Conference to send in their resolutions and also requests the primary Congress members of this ward to send in their suggestions regarding their respective localities and other grievances on or before the 30th instant to the Secretary of the Conference.

CONGRESS HOUSE EXHIBITION

To-day's Programme

The Joint Secretary of the Girgaum District Congress Committee writes:
Exhibition at Congress House will open to-day (Sunday) at 8-15 in the morning instead of at 8 a.m. as previously announced, and close at 11 a.m. It will re-open at 4 p.m. and close at 11 p.m. (S.T.).
From 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. Singing by Prof. Javkar, pupil of Sangitratna Abdul Karim Khan Saheb.
Admission Tickets: One anna for adults and half anna for children under 10 years. No extra charge for entertainment. Visitors are requested to first see the whole Exhibition before they get in to the entertainment Hall; or else they will not be allowed to re-enter the Exhibition.

AT LAXMINAGAR PAVILLION, KHAR

Mr. Narhari Bhatt, Secretary, Khar Congress Committee, writes:
From to-day (Sunday) to 3rd October 1937 (both days inclusive) an Exhibition for sale of Khadi and Village Industry Products will be held. Time 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. on week days and whole day on Sundays. Selling of Khadi Hundies: Patrons are earnestly requested to purchase these hundies and help the sale of Khadi. Spinning: Daily for two hours. Flag Salutation: To-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at the Pavillion. Children's programme: Sunday 3rd October. Magic Lantern Shows: Specially for servants malis. Interesting educational films will be screened; Prabhat Pheri; 3rd October from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. Starting from Laxmi Nagar Pavillion

B. D. D. CHAWL TENANTS' MEETING

A mass meeting of all the B. D. D. Chawl Tenants' will be held under the auspices of the W. Y. M. A., Worli to devise ways and means to improve the present insanitary conditions of the B. D. D. Chawls, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Jamboree Maidan, opposite P.W.D. Cottage, Worli. Dr. V. B. Govande will preside.

FLAG SALUTATION IN "G" WARD

The monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will take place to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. on Gandhi Maidan, Sayani Road.

AT KHAR

Flag Salutation ceremony will take place at Lakshmi Pavillion, 10th Road, Khar at 8 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Girgaum District Congress Committee the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the Exhibition Chowk, Congress House, when Smt. Perinben Captain will unfurl the National Flag.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S VISITS

The Municipal Commissioner will visit each Ward of the City in turn in company with the Councillors of the respective Wards according to the following programme:—
A Ward near Old Colaba Railway Station, October 2 at 7 a.m.
B Ward Musjid Bridge, October 9 at 7 a.m.
C Ward Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station, October 16 at 7 a.m.
D Ward Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus, October 23 at 7 a.m.
E Ward Byculla Fire Brigade Station, November 13 at 7 a.m.
F Ward Central Vaccination Station near Old Parel Tram Terminus, November 20 at 7 a.m.
G Ward Western approach to the Tilak Bridge, November 27 at 7 a.m.
Residents of each Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

JT. SUGAR CANE CONFERENCE

The Secretary Indian Sugar Mills' Association, Calcutta writes:—
It is understood that the Governments of U. P. and Bihar have decided to hold a joint Sugar Cane Conference with the representatives of the various interests concerned at Lucknow on the 29th and 30th September, 1937.
The Indian Sugar Mills' Association having been invited by both the Governments to send representatives to the Conference has nominated Mr. D. R. Narang, President of the Association and Mr. D. P. Khaitan to represent the interests of U. P. and Bihar sugar factories respectively.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSEE UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, Miss Gool B. Pavree will deliver a public lecture on "The Importance of Parsee Youths' Conference", at the Tutorial High School, (Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road), to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT FOR WOMEN WORKERS

With the co-operation of the "Bombay Presidency Women's Council", "the Welfare Department" of Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., has arranged a Variety Entertainment for the benefit of the women workers of the Sassoon group of mills. The function will include, lantern slides, cinema show, musical and other entertainment and will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the compound of the Jacob Sassoon Mill (Supari Baug Road), Parel Bombay.

WRIST WATCH FOUND

A wrist watch was found in the Sarwajanik Ganpati Utsav at Dattatraya Building, Chikalwadi, at Grant Road on the 9th instant. The owner should see the Secretary Chikalwadi Sarwajanik Ganpati Utsav at 5127, Shri Dattatraya Building and the owner will get it after proper identification.

TARUN GUJARATI SAHITYA SABHA

Under the auspices of Shree Tarun Gujarati Sahitya Sabha there will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Forbes Sabha Hall, Congress House Lane, Vithalbhai Patel Road on "Who should be elected as a President of the 13th Gujarati Sahitya Sammelam?" Mr. Snehrashmi, Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, Mr. Mastafakir, Prof. Kantilal Vyas, Mr. Shankerprasad Raval, Mr. Shakunt Raval and others will participate in the debate. Prof. Bhanushanker Vyas, M.A., will preside.

TO-DAY AT 10-30 A.M.
"CAPTAIN BLOOD"
with Errol Flynn—Olivia de Havilland
REGAL
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TOMMY FARR
vs.
JOE LOUIS
(Released by RKO-RADIO)
WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT?
RKO-Radio's sensation—
"ROBBER BARONS"
(The Toast of New York)
with Edward Arnold, Jack Oakie, Cary Grant, Francis Farmer
Revealing, fighting in a glittering world of wine and women!

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST

Interplay Of Forces On Chinese Scene

World Conflagration Is Not Far Distant: India's Duty

The Foreign Department of the All India Congress Committee has issued the following bulletin:—

China has a Government of her own. She possesses a national army. Her embassies and consulates are to be found in various parts of the world. In short, she possesses what are commonly supposed to be the external and internal attributes of a free sovereign Power. Even so China is not free; she is at best a semi-colonial Power. Her chief coastal towns, like Tientsin, Shanghai and Hongkong, and interior towns like parts of Peiping, are under foreign control. Foreign garrisons stationed in these concessions are like armies of occupation which have the support of their navy standing by, and of an air-fleet in the concession itself.

China's rivers are completely denationalised, so that not only trade ships but gunboats under foreign flags can go up the river Yangtze and other rivers till 1500 miles in the interior. China's customs are security to indemnities imposed on her by old Treaties, which also grant foreign garrisons privileges of manoeuvring on purely Chinese soil. These are all distinct attributes of foreign territorial domination.

What brings China still further under imperialist domination is the foreign investments and government loans. The total of British capital invested in China is estimated at Rs. 1,000 million and that of Japanese capital is calculated at Rs. 2,000 million. Likewise, other imperialisms have invested their capital either in private industry or government loans. So, Japan in the north, Great Britain and France in the southern provinces of Szechuan and Yunnan and these and the United States at the central Government of Nanking have tried to dictate internal politics through loans. In this manner, both from the viewpoint of economic and financial bondage and of territorial control of vital nerve-centres of national life China is not a free country.

Soviet Russia's Help

Regional War-lords supported by the feudal gentry and big merchants and foreign money continued to rule parts of China, even after the 1911 Revolution, which established the short-lived Sun Yat Sen Republic.

Sun Yat Sen, however, lived to see his three principles (1) Nationalism (2) Democracy and (3) People's Living embodied in the Government of South-Eastern Kwangtung and Canton became the hope of all-China peasants workers and students.

With the help of Russian military and political advisers, an expedition was planned here in 1926 which, as it proceeded northwards, would suppress the anarchy of war-lords and unify all China under a democracy, put an end to foreign domination and secure people's living by curbing landlords and capitalists and through national reconstruction. The expedition succeeded and Nanking became in 1927 the capital of a national Government of China However, foreign concessions and armies continued and imperailist debts were not repudiated. Few war-lords were deposed and most only owed nominal allegiance to Nanking. Landlords continued oppressive rule. The Government at Nanking did not achieve what was originally planned; The Three Principles of Sun Yat Sen.

The organisation that planned the northern expedition and sought to embody the Three Principles was the Koumintang (People's Party or the National Revolutionary Party). As the expedition progressed, it soon became clear that there were three sections in the Koumintang and they were heading for an internal clash.

The Right Wing under the leadership of Chiang Kai-Shek, had sectional support among the people, but was not prepared to forego the support of foreign money or break with the feudal and warlords. It was this section that won. The Left Koumintang carried on for some time in Central China, but found its real seat in 1931 in the Kwangtung province. It was hostile to Chiang Kai-shek's association with foreign capital and inland oppressors

After the apparent success but real failure of the 1927 nationalist drive, the Communists were suppressed and workers' and peasants' organisations smashed. But they soon established their rule in the province of South-east Kiangsi and, after a recent adventurous march over 8,000 miles of territory, the Red Army is now in the north-western province of Shensi which is the centre of popular resistance and within easy reach of Soviet Russia, through Inner and Outer Mongolia.

The decade until early this year was a period of civil wars, warlords anarchy and not very successful efforts at national recontsruction. Chiang Kai-Shek wished to unite China by reducing Red China to submission, but, inspite of six military expeditions did not realise his objective. Meanwhile, the political impulse of democracy and the economic motivation of betterment of the masses was cutting across the overlordship of militarists and feudal gentry and giving to the 450 million folk in isolated villages and provincial towns a common nationalist and progressive outlook. This found its chief expression in the popular cry of resistance to Japan.

Some sort of a United Front with a better mass basis than before seems now to be in progress.

Japan's Bid For Expansion Of Empire

Ever since September 1931, when Japan invaded Chinese Manchuria, her urge to imperialist expansion has been expressed through the Army and in the continental drive against China. The Japanese navy, on the other hand, has preferred the oceanic or southward drive, which has set greater value by the Dutch East Indies, Malaya and Siam. In these areas Japanese commerce has already made great headway, as for example, in the Dutch East Indies the Japanese share in the total imports increased from 1.25 per cent over the pre-war period to 30 per cent. in 1934. At the same time, commercial conflict here brings Japan into open antagonism with Britain, France and Holland. Before the conflict in North China arose, it was anticipated that Japan will increasingly adopt the southward drive of the navy as against the continental drive of the army. However, the actual development has been otherwise.

Rich Minerals In North China

The five northern provinces of Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Chahar and Suiyuan which make up North China contain a population of 82 million and, though only 9 per cent of the total area of the country including Manchuria, they thus embrace 18 per cent of its population.

North China is among the most populous and fertile parts of China and is also richly endowed with mineral resources. Thus, the total coal reserve of China is estimated at 250,000 million tons and North China alone contains 53.91 per cent of this total. In the mining companies operating here, British and Japanese capital is vitally interested. Whereas Manchuria contains nearly 80 per cent of the total iron ore reserve of China, North China possesses another 10 per cent or 123 million tons The iron ore of North China is of a superior variety. Of the entire textile industry, North China possesses a spindlage of 20 per cent or 1 million spindles and a loomage of 25 per cent or round 12,000 looms; of these Japan owns nearly three-fourths. This will suffice to show the extent of North China resources and the hold that Japanese and other foreign capital has already obtained over these

Militant Feelings Against Japan.

Japan's further advance from Manchuria into North China was checked at Jehol and, during the last three years, she had to content herself which the engineering of an indigenous provincial autonomy movement. Meanwhile, the aggressive freedom movement had affected the students of Peiping and workers and peasants all over and found its local point in resistance to Japan Already before the conflict broke out, North China was convulsed by cries of boycott and resistance against Japan. It was in the province of Shensi, adjoining the North China province of Shansi, that Chiang Kai Shek was held captive in December, 1936, and from where the beginnings of a United Front among the Nanking Government. Left Kuomintang and to an extent, the Communists are laid down.

Trifle Pretext For War

On the night of July 7th, there was some firing between Chinese soldiers and the Japanese who were manoeuvring on the purely Chinese soil of Lukouchiao. The Japanese contend that they had the right to do so according to an old treaty of 36 years ago. It is also difficult to say who exactly started the firing. Nevertheless, the Chinese contend that the bridge of Lukouchiao is strategically very important and gives control over the Peiping-Hankow railway. Japan sought to consolidate its position in North China by controlling this railway and thus cutting off the northern provinces from Central China.

Further progress of the conflict reveals the swash-buckling tactics of imperialism. The Japanese demanded on July 17 of the Nanking Government that it should cease all military movements, in other words, leave North China to its fate and that the North China Political Council was competent to arrive at a settlement of the incident. The Nanking Government replied that North China was a part of China, that the army and political affairs of North China could not be interfered with by Japan and that all negotiations and settlement must be entered into direct with the Central Government. Japan insisted on division; Nanking insisted on unity.

The progress of the war-fronts has also showed that whether Japan originally planned it or not, the actual line of advance is along the Peiping-Hankow railway.

Imperialist Rivalries

Britain is the major imperialist Power in the Far East and desires to complete her Singapore Eastern Fleet of 94 vessels by 1940. She is friendly to France in her control of the 23 million Indo-Chinese and to Holland of the 60 million Japanese and Sumatrians.

Aside from the domination over the Philippines and other islands, the United States has extended considerable loans, as for instance two recent Rs. 300 million wheat-and-cotton and aeroplane loans, to the Nanking Government. Britain is of course still more vitally interested in the coastal towns and on the mainland of China. Germany and Italy have also helped the Nanking Government with military advisers and air-pilots. China and the Far East bristle with imperialist rivalries and that is also one reason why China is so much in the news.

Indian Troops To Far Eastern Front

Into this graveyard of British, Japanese, American and French bayonets, Indian troops have been sent by the British Government. They are apparently intended to defend Indian property and men and incidentally also English property and men. India has naturally enough protested emphatically against this use of her sons. The despatch of Indian troops to China is detestable; it is disgusting firstly, that Indians should be slaughtered on foreign battle fields for imperialist purposes and, secondly, that India should help to tighten the octopus grip of Britain over China

Were Britain to fight Japan, which is very unlikely, Indian troops, then also, should not fight Britain's battle. In the event of an Anglo-Japanese war, the advantage that might accrue to China from our military assistance to Britain will only be temporary; for, finally, it will only strengthen Britain's hold. India can help China better by freeing herself from British control and, then, rendering her such assistance as she can. India can become, perhaps a more effective partner, in the Mutual Assistance Pact that has recently been signed between Soviet Russia and China.

In like manner, the cry of boycott of Japanese goods as an assistance to China can have meaning only if it does not result in increased trade of our country with Britain. Imperialism is a whole mighty chain and endeavours to break a link somewhere must not be allowed to strengthen another elsewhere. Again, China suffers from British Imperialism almost as much as from the Japanese.

Actually two wars are in progress to-day, one in China and the other in Spain; and there are numerous other subdued warfronts as in Ethiopia and elsewhere. When these isolated warfronts will get linked up into a world war, it is difficult to say, but this may not be far off. India has made up her mind what she will do when this happens. The Indian National Congress will resist India's participation in a war alongside Britain. The people must prepare for this resistance.

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HUQ'S PARTY M. L. A.'s HAULED UP

Speaker Directs Votes Of Offending Members To Be Expunged

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

An unusual incident marked the proceedings of the Bengal Assembly towards the fag end of today's sitting which led the Speaker to pass strictures on the conduct of some members of the Muslim Coalition (Ministerial) Party, who were found guilty of lack of parliamentary decorum.

The incident referred to arose when a certain amendment, in connection with the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill was pressed to a division and it was found that some members of the Proja Party were being dragged to "no lobby" against their personal inclination.

The Speaker's attention being attracted to this veritable tug-of-war inside the Chamber, he sent down the Assembly Secretary to warn the delinquent members. But even this warning seemed to go unheeded.

After the division was over, the Speaker referred to this 'unseemly' conduct of certain members of the House and announced that he had directed that the votes of the offending members should be expunged from the division list.

He also appealed to the Leader of the House to see that such disgraceful incidents were not repeated in future.—United Press.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO SCIENTISTS

Calcutta Corporation's Decision

CALCUTTA, September 24.

The Calcutta Corporation decided at to-night's meeting to accord a civic reception to the members and delegates of the Indian Science Congress including several renowned European scientists, who will visit Calcutta in connection with the Silver Jubilee session of the Indian Science Congress to be held in the first week of January next.—United Press.

INDO-CEYLONESE TRADE TALKS

Negotiations To Commence After London Parleys Are Concluded

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

For the purpose of concluding a Trade Agreement in replacement of that concluded at Ottawa His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have agreed to separate negotiations taking place between India and Ceylon after the present Indo-United Kingdom trade negotiations have been concluded said Sir Sultan Ahmed in the Assembly at question time in replying to Mr. Satyamurti. He was unable to state the date on which negotiations with Ceylon will begin.

The outstanding points in dispute between India and Ceylon, for example, the proposed denial of franchise to Indian labourers in Ceylon villages and the question of non-labour immigration from India will be borne in mind in carrying on the trade negotiations. but no decision regarding the scope of the negotiations has yet been reached.—A. P.

Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council, during his forthcoming visit to Aurangabad, will open the newly completed additions to the Osmania Intermediate College.

5th WEEK

IMMORTAL DRAMA OF A WOMAN'S UNCONQUERABLE LOVE

SAVITRI

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI

with

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ROXY TALKIES

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
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Ace of Stunts
CHANDRA RAO KADAM
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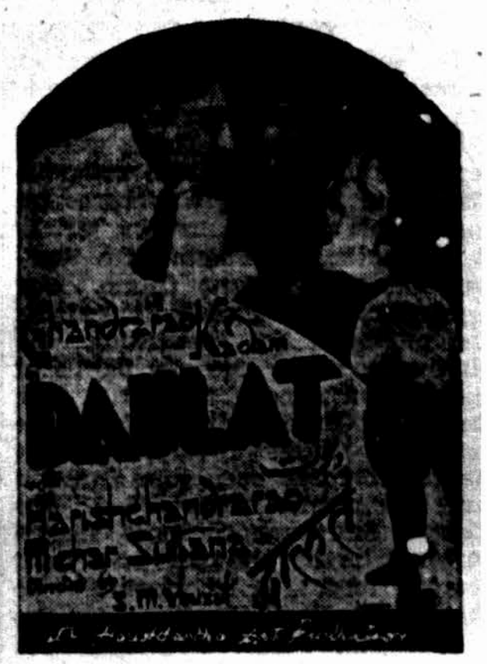


AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sub-Inspector P. R. Rane of the Anti Gambling Squad raided Cement Chawl No. 1, ground floor, at Love Lane and arrested three persons, while it is alleged accepting and laying bets last night at 6-30 p. m.

Names of the arrested persons are: Dattatraya Vithoba, Luxman Hari and Balu Shabhu. The owner of the place Pandu Cyclewalla is alleged to have run away.

Arguments were concluded in the case in which S. Raquinho, an ex-employee of Volkart Bros. Ltd., is charged with criminal breach of Trust at the instance of the Company

Mr. Joachim Alva, for defence submitted that the accused had been unconsciously drawn into a plot and had been made a tool in the hands of others.

In such a large firm where there were 400 employees and 40 Europeon officers, it was contended that the accused alone had successfully hoodwinked half a dozen officers. This was scarcely credible.

Counsel also referred to a previous case in which the Company had attempted to obtain exoneration from another person whom they prosecuted. He urged that taking all this into consideration, the Magistrate should take the most merciful view of the case.

Judgment will be delivered on Tuesday.

Mr C. B. Velkar conducted the prosecution while Mr. Joachim Alva and Miss Violet Hari appeared for the accused.

Eight persons were arrested in the course of two raids in the city last night by the Delisle Road Police. The arrested persons were put up before the Dadar Court Magistrate this morning and were enlarged on bail till September 27.

Sergeant Quitter raided a room in Jamalbhoy Mohamedbhoy at Ferguson Road and seized marked coins, alleged betting slips, cash, and pencils, and arrested four persons. Names of the accused are: Batook Singh Purshottam Singh, Babu Tukaram, Anant Kandiba, and Soni Bala.

Four more persons were arrested by the same section following a raid of Room No. 13 of B. D. D. Chawl.

Cash including marked coins and alleged sutta slips were found.

Names of the accused are:: Taibal Panchal, Ramdas Maharaj, Dwarka Dada Din and Mathura Bhole.

Gajanan Festival At Jummadada Vyayam Mandir

DEWAN'S APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

The annual Gajanan Festival at Shree Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, Baroda was a great success this year as usual. There were a series of lectures and religious discourses including a lecture on the "Babel of opinions" by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar of Poona. On Sunday, the 19th instant, there was an exhibition of gymnastic feats by the pupils of the Institution including some by the girl pupils of the Kanya Arogya Mandir. The Dewan of Baroda presided on the occasion. After a comprehensive programme had been gone through and the annual report read, the Dewan Saheb made a short speech in which he said that the citizens of Baroda ought to be grateful to Raj Ratna Prof. Manikrao for the services he was rendering of which they had just then some ocular proof. He appealed to the generous public to render every financial assistance to the Institution.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p. m. Big Ben. 'News in Science.' A talk by A. W. Haslett. 8-0 A Religious Service. 8-50 Concert by the Winning Band of the Alexandra Palace National Championship. 9-30 Pianoforte Interlude. 9-40 Weekly Newsletter. Sports Summary, and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 10-0 p.m. 10-5 Harry Engleman's Quintet, 10-30 Close down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

11-0 a.m. Light Classical Music. Nissar Hussein. 12-30 p.m. "For Children" (Marathi). By Sonibai Joglekar. 1-0 Erwin Klein and his Continental Sextette. From Mongini's. 2-0 Close down. 4-30 p.m. Light Music. K. Nageshrao. With Harmonium, Sarangi and Tabla. 5-30 Variety. By the Pupils of the School of Indian Music. Conducted by Prof. B. R. Deodhar. 6-30 Evensong. From St. Thomas' Cathedral . 7-35 Lener String Quartet. Beethoven's Quartet No. 14 in C sharp minor, Op. 131. 8-15 "You asked for it." 8-30 The News in Hindi. 8-45 Leslie Hutchinson "Where is the Sun", "Tomorrow is another day." September in the Rain "Carelessly" (Parlaphone). 9-0 p. m. Talk (English): "In Indian Jungles" No. 6. The Future of Forests. By E. A. Garland. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Instrumental Variety. The AIR Artists. 10-0 "Jahil Munshi." A Hindi Musical Play. Written and directed by A. N. Sharma. 11-0 Close down.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc|s.

6-0 a. m. A. E. Foot—Talk on 12 days in Japan 8-30 Sitar Recital. Shudh Sarang and Bhairvin. By J. C. Roy. 9-0 Benazir Bai. 9-30 Children's Programme. 10-0 Close down. 12-30 Songs from Film Land. 1-30 "Sunday Morning Music." 2-30 Close down. 6-0 Faquir-ud-Din. 6-30 Dance Tune on Violin and Sarangi. 6-35 Benazir Bai. 7-0 "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30). 8-0 Talk Hindustani "Current Events." 8-15 Faquir-ud-Din. 8-30 Benazir Bai. 8-45 Sitar Recital. Puria and Pilu. By J. C. Roy. 9-15 The News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "It Never Should Have Happened". From a Deliquent to a Criminal. By W. G. Wittenbury. 10-0 A Vocal and Organ Recital. (From the Church of the Redemption, New Delhi). 11-0 Close down.

Calcutta Programme

All transmissions will be of VUC 370.4 metres, 310 kc|s. and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

8-36 a.m. Sanai Concert. By Ali Hossain and Party. 9-7 Dhrupad (Asavari). By Satish Dutt (Dani Babu). 9-11 Shyama Sangit. By Kankabaty. 9-26 Kavya Sangit. By Dhiren Das. 9-41 Light Bengali Songs. By Angurbala. 10-1 Music Lessons. By P. K. Mullick. 10-31 Old Bengali Songs from Rabindranath. By Anil Bagchi. 10-51 Review: "Stage and Screen." By Spectator. 11-6 Francisco Casanova and his Spanish Orchestra. Interludes by request. The News in English. 12-36 p.m. Close down 6-6 Church Service. From St. John's Church, Calcutta. 7-21 Religious Songs. By Uttara Debi. 7-36 Piano Recital. By Master Tarak Banerjee. 7-45 Kheyal (a Kanada Variety) and Thumri. By Bhishmadev Chatterjee. 8-6 The News and Weather Report. (Bengali). 8-21 Gazal and Qawwali. By Abbasuddin. 8-36 Thumri and Bhajan. By Nutu Mukherjee. 8-51 Thumri. By Kumari Renuka Roy| 9-6 The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-21 Talk: "The story of Howrah Bridge." By C. F. Hooper. 9-36 A Studio Concert. 10-36 Close down.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN ORISSA

Rs. 10,000 For A. I. V. I. Association's Work

CUTTACK: September 25.

Mr. Profulla Ghose, who was asked by the local Government to prepare a scheme chalking out ways and means for the development of village industries, including manufacture of 'gur', bee-keeping methods and cotton cultivation, has submitted his proposals to the Government.

Mr. Ghose had discussions with the Premier regarding the same, this morning, when the Director and Secretary of the Development Department were present.

It is understood the Government has accepted the proposals put forward by Mr. Ghose. The total project will cost Rs. 10,000, and the money will be placed at the disposal of the All-India Village Industries Association.

It is expected Mr. Ghose will meet the Premier again in this connection.—United Press.

Karachi: Miss N. Rachel daughter of Dr. Bernard Lowenthal now in Palestine in Lydda is likely to be the first European girl zamindar in India as she intends to establish a farm of her own at Mirpurkhas in Thar Parkar District after finsihing a course of five years at Lydda Farm. Miss Lowenthal is aged fourteen and has finished two years of her course. She wishes to start in Sind vineyard and orange groves of famous Jaffa variety.

APPEAL TO JAMMU AUTHORITIES

Cancel Externment Orders And Release Convicted, Urges K. K. Malaviya

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Pandit Krishna Kant Malavya, Member, Central Legislative Assembly, nas issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I am very thankful to the authorities of Jammu and Kashmir for withdrawing the punitive Police, the case against Sardar Raghubir Singh and the order of expulsion of six students from schools. I also publicly express my obligation to them for their releasing all the under-trial prisoners unconditionally and for starting the enquiry into the matter of lathi charge on the ladies. My only request to them now is to release the prisoners who have been already convicted and are in Jails and cancel the order of externment passed in the case of three provincial workers of Jammu. The conditions there are normal and there seems to be no sense on keeping alive memories of a sad incident so that the authorities and Hindus and Sikhs will start afresh."

Karachi: Imperial Airways Flying boat "Centaurus" which arrived here on Monday morning on survey flight resumed return journey to Alexandria on Friday morning.

CALCUTTA ELECTRICIANS

Employers' Reply To Negotiation Move

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

"Your telegram has been received. The Board will appreciate your advice to the employees to abandon the strike. All the issues involved are being very carefully considered."

This is the reply which Nawabzada Hasanali Chowdhury, M.L.A., the Secretary of the Strike Negotiations Committee has received from the London office of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.

This was in reply to a telegram sent by him.—A. P.

KISAN PROPAGANDA IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 24.

Mr. Vibhute a Congress Socialist leader delivered lectures, accompanied by Mr. M. H. Shah, Secretary, City Congress Committee, in the villages where Mr. Vibhute opened a Congress Committee in a village named Vinchur.

There he was taken in a procession through the village where arches were erected and the roads beautifully decorated. At night a huge meeting of peasants numbering 2,000 was addressed by Mr. Vibhute and while declaring open the new Congress Committee he exhorted the peasants to organise and join the Congress.

Regarding reduction of debts, protection against the decrees, attachments, auction sales of their lands and other coersive proceedings that may be taken against for the recovery of their swollen debts. They must be organised and bring pressure through the Congress Committees and conferences by joining in thousands. To send a monster petition of their grievances they must march to the houses of their elected members. They should rally round the banner of the Congress for carrying on the Anti-Imperialist struggle for the fulfilment of their social and economic demands against the exploiting classes.

Afterwards speaking for an hour he appealed to the peasants to come forward with their economic demands by organising in thousands. After Mr. Vibhute's speech Sjt. Shah spoke for 15 minutes.

In a private meeting with the active peasants Mr. Vibhute learnt that the repression and harassing of the officials and police is too much who are actively taking part in the Congress work. Mr Vibhute is gathering complaints and incidents with proof to send to the Ministers.

After a tour of 3 days in villages both of them came to Sholapur..

Second Glorious Week

Ye MUSIC-LOVERS!
Here is a chance to hear divine and scientific Indian music in
Bal Gandharva Productions' maiden musical Marathi masterpiece

SADHVI MIRABAI
(Saint Mirabai)

based on Bal Gandharva's famous drama "Amrit Siddhi" starring
one of India's greatest musicians
BAL-GANDHARVA
Come and join the crowds at
THE KRISHNA
Talkies—Dubash Theatre.
Time: 5-15. 8. 10-45
Sat., Sun. and Holiday at 2-45.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 35)

ciations of Indian States and nineteen Associations of the British Provinces and certain Agencies. So the B. P. Scout Movement, strange as it seems, is ruled by the Indian States. Imagine a British Province like Bombay with about 40,000 Scouts to be represented by two persons, and some inky-pinky State with only two hundred Scouts to be also represented by the same number. The result of the circular is to make the Provincial Associations postpone their disaffiliation till at least November when the Triennial Conference will meet. Meanwhile they have been shown the man in the moon in the shape of the general approval of the Headquarters. And then that worthy body will sit to decide the fate of the British Provinces at the hands of the States. The B. P. Association in Bombay has rightly refused to recognise this Triennial Conference as a fit body to decide this issue. The Indian Headquarters are constitutionally helpless to grant disaffiliation. One must confess that the Bombay Provincial Association has throughout remained firm and decided, and it has taken a bold and patriotic stand. Will they keep it up? Have they courage to stand by their resolution after the 30th of September? If they postpone the final consideration, they make a mistake for which they will have to regret in the future We want unity in the Scout movement. We must have a single National movement in India. I reliably understand also that the Seva Samiti has decided to respond to the call of the times, they may soon call an all-India Conference. The B. P. Association in Madras is bound to consider itself disaffiliated on the 30th of September according to its resolution. On the horizon there is the dawn of a united Indian Scout Movement. The I.N.S.A pleads to the Bombay Provincial Association to realise its duty and responsibility. Will they prefer to remain in a weak, depleted B. P Movement, or will they prefer to join hands with the onward march of national progress? The Indian National Scout Association stands for unity and co-operation between itself, the Seva Samiti Scouts and all B. P Association that will disaffiliate from the Imperial Headquarters

The Provincial Associations must not hesitate to take the inevitable step as soon as the date of ultimatum expires. The rank and file must demand strong and uncompromising measures. It is the duty of every patriotic Scouter to bestir himself and act at the present critical juncture. So far as Bombay is concerned, Sir C. V. Mehta has rendered splendid and valuable services to the Scout Movement He is the Vice-President of our Provincial Council. I am well informed that Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy too has not flinched to play the right role in the present episode. These two officials, therefore, will do well not to listen to the small coterie whose mentality no self-respecting and patriotic Indian can understand or tolerate

If the Bombay Provincial Association fails to act whole-heartedly by the decision it has taken, then it will be rendering the greatest disservice to the Scout Movement and our National unity. Once the break with B. P. is complete, the I.N.S.A. will hope to work for the greater ideal of unity in the Scout world. Unity between the various Associations, unity between the Provinces.

* * *

A Tradition Broken

H. E. Lord Brabourne, Chief Scout of Bombay, departs unsung and unapplauded. The grand farewell rally which was given to all former Chief Scouts and Governors has now been abandoned. The B. P. Association seems to have now realised the strength of the wind that blows against their movement. No doubt the old order changeth. The Scouts certainly mean no disrespect to the ex-Governor, but the absence of the farewell is a clear endorsement of the idea that the connection of the highest official of the Government to the Scout Movement merely because he is the Governor of Bombay, is disapproved by the B. P. Scouts. It will be in the fitness of things if the new Governor will renounce beforehand the title of the Chief Scout of the Presidency.

* * *

Smiles For Scouts

It was eleven o'clock and John Mite had not yet mugged up his ninth Scout Law. Mr. Smith, Scoutmaster, had to report himself at home for lunch, and Mite was hungry. Smith decided to leave Mite at a wayside restaurant with instructions to take what he actually needed. After returning, the waiter presented the bill: "Three buns, four sponge cakes, three sandwiches, one Jelly and four tarts....."

"My goodness, Mite are you thrifty?"

"No Sir," Mite stood up respectfully, 'I am thirsty."

* * *

The Scoutmaster was talking to his assistant. "I asked P. L. Rope if he had read the Three Musketeers, and he replied that he did not like books about insects."

"Gad" said the smart A.S.M. "Where can I get that book? I like books about insects."

* * *

The Scoutmaster was rubbing patriotism into Scout Stuttersmith.

"When did William the Conqueror come to England?"

"I don't know" stuttered Stuttersmith.

"But didn't you learn your history book: William the Conqueror 1066?"

"I did, but I thought that was his telephone number."

A GREAT AMBASSADOR

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen who was wounded by Japanese bombers in China is regarded as one of the most brilliant of contemporary British diplomatists. He served in Belgium, France, Holland, the Baltic States, and Iran before being appointed Ambassador in China last September. He is a very able linguist: he speaks Russian and Persian fluently and has been acquiring a knowledge of Chinese with extraordinary speed.

He nas a great dislike of red-tape and diplomatic pedantries. On one occasion he and his staff were officially reminded that the term "conference of ambassadors" was un-English and that "ambassadors' conference" was the expression to be used in official documents. Sir Hughe replied that in fuaure he and his staff would be strict in observing this rule and would henceforth, regard the House of Lords as "un-English and refer to it only as the Lords' House. Nor would they ever mention meetings of mothers, but only mothers' meetings."

Sir Hughe's task in China has been the most difficult any British Ambassador has had to perform for many years.

In The World Of Bridge

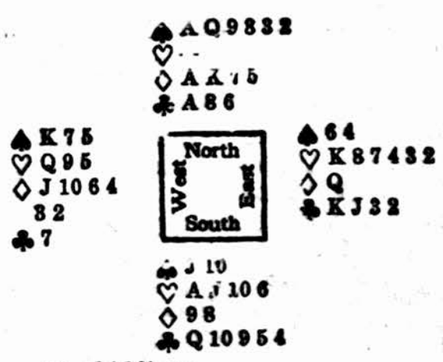
BREAKING UP A COUP

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

Many of the grand coups that one hears about have succeeded only through the co-operation of the defenders. That this co-operation has been unwitting and unwilling is immaterial. The fact remains that the coups must have failed without this help. The obstacle to be surmounted in many of these coups is the entry question.

North, dealer.
North-South vulnerable.



The bidding:

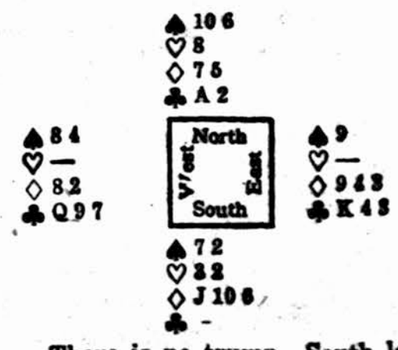
North	East	South	West
1 ♠	2 ♡	Dbl.	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
6 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

North's last bid was entirely too optimistic; his bid in the opponents' suit (three hearts) had indicated great general strength. South had shown no particular values except in hearts and should have been given the opportunity to indicate whether or not he was interested in a slam. So far as North knew, spades might well be the correct final contract but he could not expect South to assume that he had a six-card suit.

West opened the heart Queen. Dummy ruffed and the Ace and a low club then were led. East won the second with the King, and helped declarer's cause by returning a low heart. Declared finessed and, having noted that the only way to pick up East's remaining Jack and small club was by means of a coup, launched his attack by leading the Jack of spades. West covered, the Ace won, and the Queen was cashed. On the nine that followed, East lost his head. Determined to prevent a discard at any price, he ruffed with his low club. Declarer, of course, overruffed, played the Queen to catch the Jack and could claim the rest of the tricks.

Experts will smile at East's naivete in ruffing the nine of spades, but the fact is that this type of error occurs time and again. Players in East's position do not realize that, although the prevention of a discard is usually vital, in some cases the only crucial point is to obstruct a coup At the point where dummy played the nine of spades East could count that declarer still had three trumps whereas East had only two. The coup could not be effective unless declarer could shorten himself to East's length, and this in turn could not be done if East were to nullify North's entries by proper discarding. Thus, East should have leaped at the chance to discard his diamond on the nine of spades In this way he could be sure that neither of North's diamond entries could be utilized.

This Week's Brain Twister
No. 134



There is no trump. South leads and his side must take seven tricks.

Making a Chain of Words

BILL BRAWN, the blacksmith, gets many odd jobs, one of which is shown in the accompanying drawing. There are 15 links attached to each other in groups of threes. Bill's problem is to make a single chain of these 15 links. He formed the chain with but three cuts and three welds.

If you fail to do this, try your skill at making an endless word-chain. Write a word in each of the numbered panels. The first part of each word must be the same as the last part of the word preceding it. Five-letter words are to be divided into two and three-letter parts.

1. To allow to enter.
2. Covering for the hand.
3. Soften.
4. Sensitive layer of skin beneath the epidermis.
5. A book of devotion.
6. Simultaneous discharges of several pieces of artillery.
7. To express preference by ballot.
8. Two or more horses harnessed to a vehicle.
9. Spacious.
10. To implore.

(For Solution See Page 48)

About Studios And Stars

"Nand Kumar" Jayashree release.

"KHAN BAHADUR"

Mr. Shamim writes:—

The other day I went to see the above picture and I have no hesitation in saying that I liked both the story and the dramatic situations. The story is sufficiently instructive and brings into relief the sad consequences of blindly following an alien civilisation. It is intensely human, especially that part where the mother and the father reclaim, as it were, their misguided son and forgive his past misdeeds. This is a very touching scene indeed, and has an appeal for every community. One most pleasing feature of the picture is the introduction of a cabaret dance and there is no doubt that it has added a great charm to the story which is, in itself, of sufficiently absorbing interests. The part played by Mr. Mody, (Khan Bahadur) Miss. Nasim, Mr. Sadiq Ali (villain) and Miss. Sharifa is creditable and a great future lies before them all in this direction. The language used throughout is very chaste.

"NANDA KUMAR"

(CONTRIBUTED)

Shri Krishna, the divine prodigy who sang the song Celestial. is shortly to be brought to the silver screen. He is to be sponsored into the agnostic modern world by Mr. Keshavrao Dhaiber through newly found producing firm "Jayashree Films." The title of the picture is "Nand Kumar"—an indication that the theme contrast round the youthful romanticism of the Lord in the early days of Gokul when the divine flute used to adden the maidens aroudn. This period in Shri Krishna's career has provided inspiring themes through scores of centuries, for popular bards and austere philosophers alike. It has now provided the theme for a super-class talkies picture. It is one of the very few subjects that would make a popular alike throughout the length and breadth of this vast country.

The very popularity of the subject, the concentrated public interest in it, in a sense makes it difficult to picturise. The responsibility on the shoulders of the producer is enormous. Should the picture fall by the slightest degree below the idealised popular conception of the Lord, it is bound to go flop—a miserable failure. Should it, on the other hand, come upto a surpass the level of the popular idea, the name,—and also the fortune will be made once for all.

Which side of the wall Mr. Dhaiber find himself? He is absolutely sure, in fact, he has made sure, that he is on the right side—the side of success.

The battery of big gems that Mr. Dhaiber has ranged on his side is as well organised as it is imposing. There are no vulnerable points. Mr. Dhaiber, who is himself directing the picture is being assisted by Mr. I. T. Nimbalkar of "Sairandhree" fame. Surendra Pai, the camera ace is in charge of the lence, while the sound box is handled by Mr. Y. S. Kothare. On the technical side therefore, the picture will be as perfect as any picture made in this part of the world can be.

The atmosphere of period has been made the subject of wide research and painstaking study. The results have been placed in the hands of two experienced artists to be worked out: Mr. Shankerrao Shinde has been placed in charge of settings, while Miss Nalini Tarkhad has designed the costumes.

The songs in "Nanda Kumar" promise to give a pleasant surprise, and set up a new tradition in cinematic music. The credit for this goes to Suresh Babu, who is known not only for his mastery over the art and also for his irrepressible originality.

In the choice of the cast, Mr. Dhaiber has scored brilliantly. He has been able to pair Mr. Govindrao Tembe and Mrs. Durgabai Khote—two of the most popular screen players as Shri Krishna's foster-parents, Nanda and Yeshoda. For the role of Krishna himself a country-wide combing has yielded three actors, including a ten-year-old lad from Hyderabad (Deccan). Others in the cast include Miss Jayashree and Mr. Chapekar who has won his laurels on the Marathi Stage.

The story of the picture has come from a versatile pen. Mr. Ragnekar has produced it, as also the script for the Marathi version of the picture; while the dialogue and songs for the Hindi version are in the hands of three well-known personalities in Hindi world—Mr. Kapoor, Mr. Mishra and Prof. Virji.

"Nand Kumar", which is being produced at the well-equipped Saraswati Studio at Poona, is nearing completion and an announcement of the date and Theatre for its premiere may any day be expected.

"Tukaram" at the Central 41st Week

"PREMVEER"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Premveer is not merely a picture but 'an enterprise'. Never before in the history of film making in India, has any producer ventured to produce a full length comedy with a theme that reflects on modern life. It has always been a risk. Humour has always cost a lot and has always been previous in conception

But what others could not do, the Huns people have done. For, in producing Prem Veer a full length roaring comedy they have given to the world a picture which will split their sides with laughter and drive away the blues from the worst pessimists.

PREM VEER is just great. It has entertainment with a capital 'E' and it is sprinkled with 'pep' which one has not seen before in Indian pictures

And now, this rare picture is with SUPREME

"Three Warriors" Ranjit release for the Super.

"Chandra Rao More" General Films release.

Around Theatre & Film Land.

Prithwiraj and Rampyari in "Milap" shortly coming to Opera House.

"Robber Barons" with Cary Grant and Francis Farmer at the Regal this week

THIEF OF BAGDAD

At The Lamington Talkies

A brand new print of Douglas Fairbanks in "Their of Bagdad or Sulemani Shetranji" has been recently synchronized with actual sound effects and songs and dances in Hindi by Wadia Movietone and comes to the Lamington Talkies this week

This well-known picture of olden times with the Cinefans most favourite star Douglas Fairbanks returns to Bombay in new style and the picture being an ever new subject is expected to draw big crowds at the Theatre.

This picture has to its credit the longest run in India in all English or foreign pictures so far produced having made a record 1st run of about 16 weeks in Bombay

The sound effects are perfect and songs and dances are so appropriately inserted that the audience will find the picture as a brand new production.

"THE UNEXPECTED"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

A good actress cannot prove herself a good enough actress until she gets a role well enough suited to her special talent. And when she finds a role of her own choice, she almost surpasses herself. Such is the case with Shanta Apte, the talented young Prabhat star. In the forthcoming release, "The Unexpected", she has been cast with a happy appropriateness surprising even for her well-known versatility.

"The Unexpected" is the first of Prabhat's forthcoming social plays. That circumstance by itself makes the picture sufficiently interesting; and the fact that it is directed by Mr Shantaram provides a guarantee of its excellence and polish

The star-interest in this picture is somewhat exceptional. As Jijai in "Tukaram", the newcomer Gouri has hit up such a huge success, that enormous public interest attaches to her next role And she is cast again in "The Unexpected". Of special interest, too, is the inclusion of Miss Shakuntala Paranjapye in the cast. For the rest, it is solid phalanx of veterans Shanta Apte, Vasantee Keshavrao Date, Master Chhotu

With a cast so interesting as a picture marking Prabhat's debut in the social sphere, "The Unexpected" has raised great expectations in the minds of the Public. The director, Mr. Shantaram, is confident that he has done a job of it that will more than fulfil the highest expectations ever centred round him.

"CHANDRARAO MORE" IN MARATHI

"Film City" is a well-known institution in the Indian Cinema world. Many first class pictures have been made in its well-equipped studios. But now comes one with its seal more firmly impressed on it than any that has gone before.

This is "Chandrarao More", a fine historical romance of Shivaji's days which is being presented by General Films Ltd., one of the Fazalbhoy Ltd. group among which of course, "Film City", occupies an important place.

The story is all that it should be. It has in it elements of love and duty, vengeance and vanity, romance and faithfulness, state intrigues and diplomacy, everything indeed that goes to make a great story on or off the screen.

"Chandrarao More", in the shape of a talkie gives an excellent characterisation of all the great qualities that led to the rise of the Maratha Empire. The female roles especially leave nothing to be desired Combined with an excellent story is film technique of a very high order The public can expect something new in the matter of back ground music, sound effects and songs when the picture is released.

The chief artistes are Aundhkar, Nandrekar, Dinkar, Marutirao Pahelwan, Amina and Jayashree the latter being a new find.

"Chandrarao More" is every inch a picture that will not only appeal to the public of Maharashtra but usual picture-goer of Bombay. It will be shortly seen in one of the popular theatres of Bombay.

FRANCES FARMER IN "ROBBER BARONS"

At The Regal

Josie Mansfield a fascinating beauty of the post-Civil War period, is torn between her loyalty in Jim Fisk, picturesque railroad baron, who promotes her first big stage opportunity, and her love for Fisk's best friend and business partner. Josie Mansfield is played by Frances Farmer in the new screen drama, "Robber Barons" and is co-starred with Edward Arnold, Cary Grant and Jack Oakie. A glittering chapter of American history is unfolded in this photoplay. Arnold portrays Jim Fisk, one of the most colourful figures in the guady age when the American dollar found itself and burst its swaddling clothes.

During the war Fisk produced cotton from the South for Northern markets, making a fortune out of his deals. Later he became one of the most powerful figures on Wall Street and one of the leading lights in the development of the Erie Railroad. Fisk's adoration of Josie Mansfield, remembered as one of the most alluring women in American annals, was equally as flambuoyant as his business career. He lavished a fortune on the bewitching young woman, who sought fame in the theatre. As Josie Mansfield, Miss Farmer, who soared to stardom within the last year. Plays her second role opposite Edward Arnold, the first having been in "Come and Get It." It was in the latter picture that she revealed herself as definitely "bod office'. In "Robber Barons" she characterizes a girl who is lifted from lady's maid into star of Gotham's theatrical and night life by Fisk. Rowland V. Lee directed "Robber Barons", an Edward Small production for RKO Radio Pictures.

"LOVE IN A BUNGALOW"

At The Capitol

Romance and laughter, those twins of entertainment responsible for many of the top-flight films that come out of Hollywood, are in full sway at the Capitol Cinema during the run of Universal's gay comedy drama, "Love in a Bungalow" which opened yesterday. With Nan Grey and Kent Taylor in the featured roles, the picture captured an appreciative first day audience that made the rafters ring with mirth Beautiful blonde Nan Grey portrays the hostess of a model home and Kent Taylor is seen as a super salesman out of a job. One morning when she comes to work, Nan finds Taylor comfortably reclining in the best bedroom of the model house The young man is brazen, but as a breezy charm and a disarming wit. Nan finds herself forgetting to be angry. In fact, she gets his breakfast. The two become fast friends and one evening, just as a lark, they enter a radio contest. Five thousand dollars is to be given to the young married couple writing the best letter telling why they consider themselves the world's happiest husband and wife. The fireworks begin when they are awarded first prize. Their letter had declared they were married and possessed a house and two children. The prize doner arrives in person, to discover how happy they are. The climax of the film revolves about the attempts of the "happy couple" to get themselves out of their predicament. Nan Grey and Kent Taylor are ably supported by a cast which includes Richard Carle, Hobart Cavanaugh, Jack Smart, Minerva Urecal, Margaret McWade and Louise Beavers.

Directed by Ray McCarey, the picture is swiftly paced and possesses an appealing light quality which makes entertaining comedy. John Karkrider's sets are outstanding. A complete model home, up-to-date in detail will be a source of interest to home builders.

"Love In A Bungalow" with Nan Grey and Kent Taylor at the Capitol.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Speeches—Maiden & Maidenly

By N. J.

That was a very neat pun when Mr. Satyamurti laid it down the other day in the Central Legislative Assembly that maiden speeches ought to be maidenly. The occasion arose when Mr. N. Shivraj, the nominated representative of the Scheduled Castes, rose to speak for the first time on the Constituent Assembly Resolution. His debut was, however, frequently disturbed by members of the Congress Party, whereupon Dr. De Souza appealed to the Chair that Mr. Shivraj's being an opening performance ought to receive the usual courtesy of silent attention. The President requested Honourable members not to interrupt Mr. Shivraj and reminded them of the privileges attaching to maiden speeches. Quick came Mr. Satyamurti's retort—"But he must make a maidenly speech"!

* * * *

First Impressions

That is, of course, very true. A maiden speech serves mainly as an introduction of the speaker to his new colleagues. He must therefore leave aside controversial topics as far as possible, much less must he indulge in invective, let alone personal recriminations. A clever speaker can, of course, give his audience a sufficient insight into his personality and principles, without treading upon the toes of any section of the House. The first impression he creates goes a long way in influencing his subsequent carrer, though there is the classic exception of Disraeli who though jeered and booed in his maiden attempt lived to become one of the greatest orators that the House of Commons has ever known. The courtesy which is usually extended to first speeches is due not merely to their maidenness but also to their maidenlyness. Mr. Shivraj having forgotten this fundamental fact had obviously forfeited all rights to the special consideration of the Assembly.

* * *

An Ordeal

It goes without saying that a maiden speech in the Legislature is always in the nature of an ordeal, even to those who are recognised as orators on other platforms. As practised a craftsman as Mr. Lloyd George has confessed that when he spoke for the first time in the Commons, he was in a state of utter misery. "It is no figure of speech, but literally true" he said, "that my tongue clove to the roof of my mouth, and at first I could hardly get a word out". But he got going at last, and is now of the opinion that his first effort was "one of the most cheeky maiden speeches ever delivered".

Still more disastrous was the experience of Lord Guilford, a son of Lord North. When he rose to address the House of Commons for the first and last time, he afterwards admitted, a mist came before his eyes, and the Speaker's wig seemed to swell and swell, till it filled the whole House. He sat down without having said a word, applied for the Chiltern Hundreds and left the House for good!!

* * *

Two Records

Lord Guilford's example has been very rarely followed. Many are the members of the House of Commons who have stuck to their seats without having broken their silence, session after session. One General Forester holds the record for Parliamentary reticence, as he is said never to have opened his mouth in the House though he was a member for forty years running. Still more remarkable in a way was the performance—or lack of it—of Mr. Glyn. For Mr. Glyn actually reached front bench honours and became Chief Government Whip without ever having made a speech in the Commons. This fact was established in 1872 when Disraeli called for an explanation, and Mr. Glyn observed, as he gave it, that this was his maiden speech!

At the other extreme stands Orator Hunt who delivered six speeches on six different topics the very first night that he was in the House. I may note here that there was an unwritten rule, in those days that no member should address the House during this first session. Many let even the second pass without having made their maiden contributions.

Bijai Raj Mehta, who underwent training on London Railways left for India after receiving his certificate.

* * *

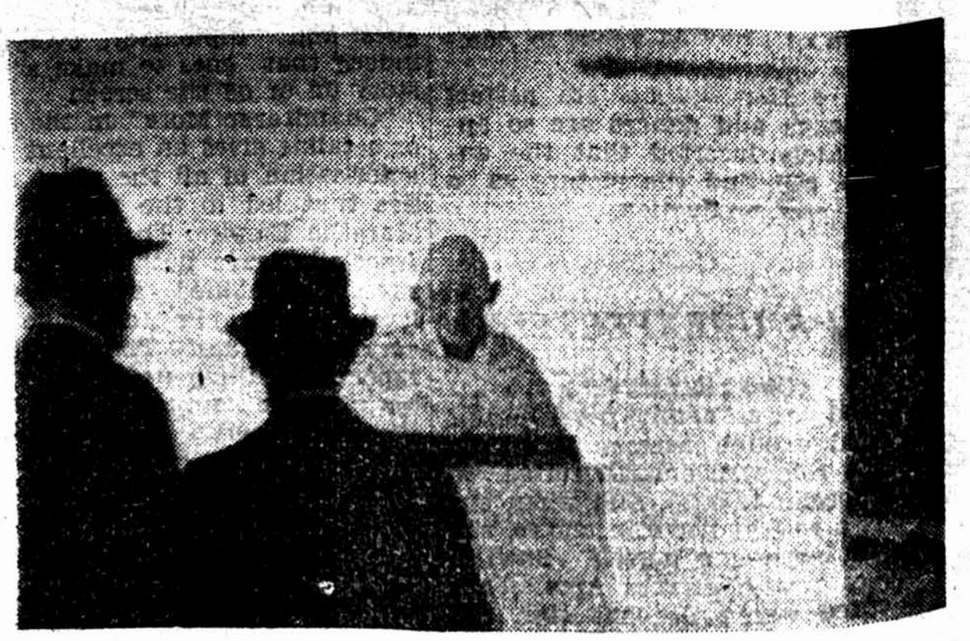
Golden Silence

I may conclude this causerie with the very pertinent, though somewhat caustic, advice given by Lord Morley to a prospective Cabinet member. "If you ever get into the Cabinet" Lord Morley observed "take my advice and never open your mouth."

The gentleman replied that he never did so except when he had something to say.

"That", cut in Morley mercilessly, "is just when you should keep your mouth shut"!

IN PARIS EXHIBITION



U. S. A. has recognised the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi. In the American pavilion at the Paris International Exhibition, there is a hall of the greatest men of the world. Mahatma's bust faces Rockefeller's bust. Photo shows two Yugoslavian admirers inspecting bust of Gandhiji.

Photo by: Firoze Gandhy.

Mount Mary's feast was over last Sunday. Picture ... altar of Mount Mary's church where offerings in gold, silver, candles and flowers are made not only by Catholics but also by devotees of other religions.

A candle stall at the foot of Bomanji steps where devotees are busy with their offerings.—Photo by Ch... S. Gomes.

ROY AND CONGRESS SOCIALISTS

Says He Never Criticised Leaders Of Party

BEZWADA, Sept. 23.

Discussion between Mr. M. N. Roy, who with his wife is now in Bezwada, and some leaders of the local Congress Socialist Party which lasted for about 2 1/2 hours yesterday, ended in a most disorderly and unpleasant manner..

At the outset, Mr. Roy said that he did not come down to lead a crusade or campaign, but simply to express his own views. Then, Mr. G. Venkateswara Rao, leader of the local Congress Socialist Party, asked: "What are the differences between the Congress Socialist Party ideas and your "Royism", and why are you denouncing the Congress Socialist Party on public platforms?"

Mr. Roy replied: "This question should have been put to a leader of the Congress Socialist Party but not to me, since I did not make any statement to the Press denouncing the Congress Socialists and I assure you that I did not speak anything anywhere criticising the leaders of the Congress Socialist Party".

He said that all the correspondence that passed between him and the leaders of the Socialist Party would soon be published in the form of a book. He hoped that the Congress Socialists would stop all personal attacks.

Mr. Roy answered many questions put by the leaders of several other parties.

Mr. G. Venkateswara Rao again questioned as to why Mr. Roy was denouncing public opinion. Mr. Roy took objection to the repeated use of the word 'denouncing' and asked the questioner to withdraw his opinion or to go out of the hall. Since the questioner did neither of them, Mr Roy walked out himself. Thereafter, some of the Congressmen approached Mr. Roy and succeeded in persuading him to renew his discussions.—United Press.

BIHAR TENANCY AMENDMENT

Salient Features Of Govt. Bill

PATNA: September 25.

In the Bihar Assembly to-day after the question hour, the Prime Minister introduced the Bihar Tenancy Amendment Bill, (1937) and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee.

The Prime Minister stated that the object of amending the present Bill was to mitigate the hardship of the tenantry as a result of the operation of some of the provisions of the Bihar Tenancy Act.

The salient features of this amendment are: (1) Total abolition of the payment of rent in kind, including the 'batai' system; (2) Confernment of power on the Collector to start proceedings against land lords for not granting proper receipts or statements of accounts, on information received from any source; (3) Reduction of the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum interest on the arrears of rent; (4) stringent punishment for illegal exaction of rent; (5) settlement of fair rent for tenants' holding in cases wherein existing rents have been unfair or inequitable; (6) in suits for arrears of rent only such portion of the holding may be sold, sale price whereof is likely to satisfy the decree or, in the alternative, the entire holding may be made over to the landlord for a period not exceeding seven years, in lieu of the decretal amount and at the end of the period the holding shall revert to the raiyat; (7) protection of the raiyat from imprisonment in the execution of a decree for arrears of rent; (8) direction to the landlord to file collective rent suits against all his tenants in one village instead of filing separate rent suits against each raiyat; (9) protecting the raiyats homestead from ejectment in the execution of a decree for arrears of rent; (10) commutation of rent of a holding compulsory on application of either the landlord or tenant until their rent is settled for such holding.

Sir Ganesh Singh moved an amendment that the Bill be circulated to elicit public opinion. Discussion is proceeding.—United Press

Reforms In Hyderabad State

PROPOSED SCHEME IS A SHAM, SAYS LABOUR LEADER

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), (By Mail).

Any scheme that may be put into operation to promote consultations between the people and the Government will be of no avail so long as the necessary confidence is not created simultaneously in them as representatives of the Ruler and the intellectuals of Hyderabad expected a thorough reform and overhauling of the executive at the top". These remarks were made by Mr. M. Fathullah Khan, President of the Nizam's State Railway Workers' League, in an interview on the recent announcement made by Sir Akber Hydari. Mr. Fathullah Khan said:

MERE PLATITUDES

"I have carefully looked into the address delivered by Sir Akber Hydari. The introductory part of it contains mere platitudes; and the scheme that follows is of a light nature and is halting in its outlook. It would have been fair to the Sovereign of the State had politics and the responsibility for the scheme borne courageously by the Ministers themselves who planned it, and not have made it a subject of Royal message.

UNIVERSAL DISAPPOINTMENT

The scheme is likely to create an universal disappointment. The proceedings of the Committee will not be open to the public and will on that account loose much of their value. Its report, confidential as it is, to be, has the additional misfortune to run the risk of being turned down by the Government if the recommendations do not fall in line with their wishes. It would have been far better to have drawn a line and said "thus far and no further under the existing conditions" and called upon the Committee to conduct its inquiry within those limits.

HIGH HOPES AND NO LEAD

By raising such high hopes and then giving no lead through the terms of reference and unnecessarily leaving room for suspicions, the President (Nizam's Executive Council) has missed his opportunity. The address is not without its touch of humour. The response of the Legislative Council to the scheme announced should have been left to its non-official members to make. That was their privileges. The resolution of gratitude should have been left to their initiative rather than suggested to them in specific terms in the address itself by the self-same authority closely associated with the scheme.

RULER AND RULED

Looking at the scheme such as it is, one thing needs to be made clear. The address tries to emphasise that there exists here "an absolute identity of interests between the ruler and the ruled" and for that reason this scheme is proved to create "methods of consultation between his Government and the public". That the interests of the ruler and his people are identical is an undeniable truth, and history of the people of Hyderabad has shown how devotedly they have loved the person and throne of their Sovereigns and identified themselves entirely with their welfare. Still, for several years there has been a growing discontent among the intellectuals of every creed in Hyderabad. What is all that due to? There could be only one answer; and that is that the said identity of interests is being effected through a lack of confidence in the intermediary agency of the Government.

THE POPULAR DEMAD

Any scheme that may be put into operation to promote consultations between the people and the Government will be of no avail so long as the necessary confidence is not created simultaneously in them as representatives of the ruler. . What the intellectuals of Hyderabad were anxiously expecting was not this opportunity of consultation, but among other things a thorough reform and overhauling of the Executive at the top. The feeling has gained ground that a great many of the ills the people are subject to in matters of administration are traceable partly to the fact that Members of Government are appointed on a permanent basis as any Civil servant and are not changed at the end of a fixed period as in British India and partly to the nepotic and medieval tendencies in administration that such practice gives rise to. That was the field for primary reforms.

FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVE

Unless the character of the Government is changed no amount of opportunities for consultation with them by the people will improve the situation. Ministers with a limited term of office will be more amenable to the influence of the public and the discipline of the ruler. This, together with a reformed legislature, is immediately a feasible alternative to a thorough-going responsible government which conditions here may probably not warrant".

FRESH TURN IN STUDENTS' STRIKE

Dayanand Collegians Hold Demonstrations In Front Of Principal's House

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

The strike at the Dayanand Ayurvedic College took a new turn to-day when the strikers, following the announcement of the decision of the Managing Committee, rusticating five students, if they failed to apologise to the Principal before October 2, demonstrated in front of the residences of the members of the Managing Committee and the Principal. The Committee refused to accept the students' demand to remove the Principal, but assured the students that steps would be taken to employ competent staff.

A Sub-Committee has been appointed to enquire into the complaints of the strikers.

The guardians of the students are being informed that no action will be taken against those, who attend the College on October 2 for their present conduct, failing which their names will be removed from the College rolls.

The strikers at a meeting reiterated their demands, including the removal of the Principal.—A. P.

2 KAKORI PRISONERS STILL IN JAIL

Governor Upset By Reception To Released Men

DACCCA, (By Mail)

Though all other prisoners of the Kakori case were released by order of the Government of the United Provinces. Gobinda Babu and Babu Vishnu Saran Dublish (now serving his term in the Andamans) have not as yet been set free

A certain gentleman of Dacca, who is a relation of Gobinda Babu received a letter two days ago from the United Provinces which says that the rumour goes that the Governor of the United Provinces is not agreeable to release the remaining two prisoners in view of great demonstrations made on the release of the other Kakori prisoners and that the Governor is waiting for the time when the atmosphere will cool down

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Ethiopia Not Subdued

Guerilla Warfare In Hills

Indians In Addis Ababa Expect Congress President To Take Strong Action

(From Our Correspondent)
DJIBOUTI, Sept. 17.

I have seen everything concerning Abyssinia in your paper, but from the recent Radio messages it does not look as if British and French Governments are prepared to give Italy 'de facto' recognition of occupation of Abyssinia.

Mussolini calls Ethiopia dead but from the news that we have been receiving lately reverse seems to be the present situation in Abyssinia. These brave fighters have pressed him so hard from all sides that he has been forced against his inclinations to ask Britain and France to help him and recognize his nation's possession of Ethiopia.

ITALIANS DRIVEN OUT

In the month of August the officers of the personal body-guard of the Emperor who have a big following of European-trained picked Abyssinian troops, having modern arms and sufficient ammunition started a drive against the Italians stationed in Minjar. This Province is only 100 Kilometres from Addis-Ababa and is known as Addis-Ababa's grain store.

They [illegible] captured post after post but have forced the remaining Italians to vacate this Province in a hurry and run away. They took breath only when they reached Mojo. After killing some hundreds of Italians and then hanging all those Abyssinians, who, having betrayed their country were given posts to govern the peasants in these parts.

They have occupied the whole Province and have made impregnable positions for their men in places where no aeroplane can harm them. They are not afraid of poison gas as the Italians dare not use it in such a densely populated region.

Kanyazmash Aluba Arragai and Didjaz Fixri Mariam have joined hands in Salab. They have now thousands of soldiers under their banner. If one of them goes raiding, the other takes command in the head-quarters. They had difficulties in getting arms and ammunition in the beginning, but that they have more than enough arms for some years' struggle and Kanyazmash Aluba Arragai and another famous and bold chief Haille Manou are competing with each other for the first place.

GUERILLA WARFARE

Haille Manou is one of the most reckless and brave Abyssinian fighters. He is now operating in Ginda Barat near Sallale. Many traps have been laid to catch him and Kanyazmash Aluba Arragai, but like General De Wet of the Boar War fame, they always get out of difficulties.

When Abyssinians came from all sides to join their ranks, only some picked men were chosen to go near the lorry roads and wait for the Italians to pass. As all the roads pass between hills, very suitable places were chosen. Big boulders were thrown in places on the road where there were curves. The Abyssinians went into hiding nearby. They had sometimes to wait for days for the Italians to come. But they always succeeded. As soon as the first lorry driver saw the obstacles and stopped his lorry, the others did the same, and this was the time for the Abyssinians to jump down yelling their war cries. They always succeeded in killing the whole convoy and in taking their arms, ammunition and some other things.

They always kept changing their modes of trapping the Italians. Sometimes they prepared a trap by digging deep trenches in the middle of the road and cover these with small leaves, wood and grass. They then changed the route of the water by cutting a small stream which kept filling these trenches. The lorries then either fell down or when stopped were always attacked. This has been now copied everywhere and the Abyssinians got hundreds of rifles each time. In the Northern side Wallou chiefs and Princes are all in the bush. Tigre, Gondre and Gojjaw Warriors are all helping them.

In the Western side the Italians are holding Jimma only. In Harrar nearly 2,000 Abyssinians deserted from Italian ranks, killing all their officers and taking 20 machine-guns. They have spread terror everywhere as in the beginning they were mistaken for Abyssinian soldiers. The Somalees have refused to go and fight with these men and they are said to have gone and joined hands with the Abyssinian bands which are operating in Gara Mullata.

INDIANS IN ADDIS ABABA

The Italians have been rushing Somalee troops from Ogadain and Magdisho in thousands. They have re-engaged all those men whom they had disbanded and sent home. They are afraid in Addis-Ababa, the officers are forced to take machine gun escort with hand grenades whenever going outside. Hundreds of their spies are running about in the town. No one is allowed to enter or leave the town.

Now a few words about Indians. Their position is becoming worse every day. All the Indian barbers had to sell up everything and close their shops and go to India, they are all here and will leave for Aden in Cowasji's steamer.

The Indian traders are neither allowed to order any merchandise from Italy nor anywhere else. They must only buy some merchandise from the Italians and sell in the town. Now they are remaining there as they have even no permission to bring down their own money.

I feel sure Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will do something for our Indian brethren who dare not even complain because they are living with their families under the Italian flag. We have no hope from the British. Our only hope is on some action being taken by Indians to boycott the Italian goods.

Educational System Needs Overhaul

Hari Singh Gour's Appeal To Provincial Govt. In Nagpur University Convocation Address

NAGPUR: September 25.

"Our educational system requires a thorough overhaul in that the education imparted by the universities in India should be students in closer proximity to the facts of knowledge and education than is possible at the present moment.

"Our ancient Universities of Nalanda, Taxilla and Vikrama Shilla and a hundred others of Aryavarta used to draw the youths of the older generation in the various Faculties for receiving real knowledge by word of mouth, and mouled their character by concrete example of the teachers and healthy atmosphere of a corporate life.

"These universities have ceased to exist, but their work marks a golden page in the history of our country for intellectual pursuit and cultural advance that had made India at one time the pioneer and the spiritual mentor of all countries, East and West. That age has long since passed".

Thus declared Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Vice-Chancellor, addressing the 15th Convocation of Nagpur University held here to-

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

It is now an accasion for satisfaction that for the first time in our chequered history a new order has now been launched and the political government of this province, as of many others, has been entrusted to our own hands.

There is no merit in a mere condemnation of the past unless it throws the necessary light upon our human furrows and frees us from the attachment of faiths and dogmas that we have inherited, and which have blinded us to the reality and realisation of Truth

Our new Government is, I understand, at present engaged in solving the problem of this ignorance. I hope its effort will bear fruit, for with the education of the masses there would spring into existence a new life creating a longing for better and higher education than we are able to impart or receive in our immediate surroundings.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Referring to the problem of unemployment Sir Hari Singh said:

The University is an unwilling contributory cause to the growing mass of educated unemployment which presents a problem for which a solution has to be found.

It seems to me that the conditions which make for unemployment have to be examined and a policy evolved which would minimise, if it does not eliminate, educated unemployment, but at the same time we must be careful to see that we do nothing to retard the expansion of higher education without which the new seed of democratic institution planted in the country cannot thrive. The problem is not confined to one country or one province, and in other countries it has engaged, and is, at the present moment, engaging the attention of their respective Governments.

I understand that our new Government are also actively engaged in finding a solution, and I hope they will find a satisfactory one which, while arresting the growth of unemployment, does not impair the growth of general education and development of culture which are the prerequisites of a community that calls itself civilized."

NATIONAL EDUCATION

Regarding national education the speaker said. "So far as the national education of our people is concerned there is no doubt that it must be both intensive as well as extensive If we wish to hold our own amongst the nations of the world, our Universities must be unabled to discover and diffuse truths and our alumni enabled to practise them as an unconsccious habit of their life.

To do so our professors and students should be encouraged to go abroad to assimilate knowledge and to learn the way of life of other people so as to extend their own ideals and assimilate that to the changing conditions of our country."

CONCLUSION

Concluding Sir Hari Singh Gour said:—"The University is only a small vehicle for the reconsruction of a nation, and those of you who are anxious to revive the lost glory of your motherland and rejuvenate its life have a heavy task before you.

If we are to see the sight of new India, it can never be by striving to revive the old, for history always repeats itself and no ideology of our fancied past will hail the dawn of a new nation with its organic progress, unless its young men have the courage to do what is right and do it singly even if the rest lag behind That will need an effort in the beginning but it is an effort well worth making for the sake of yourself and your fellowmen."—United Press.

TEMPORARY RELIEF FOR PEASANTS' DEBTS

Madras Govt. Bill

MADRAS, September 24.

A Gazette Extraordinary publishes the text of a Bill to provide temporary relief to indebted agriculturists in the province of Madras pending the formulation of comprehensive measures for dealing with the problem of such indebtedness.—A P

NURIE FOR BIJAPUR

The Hon. Mr. N. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, will leave Poona on Monday for Bijapur on a tour of inspection to Almatti and the Krishna River and return to Poona on Wednesday, 29th.

MOTI MAHAL FIRE CASE

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, (By Mail).

All the three [illegible] Ramnivas Sharada, Mahasingh Choudhry and Bhagath Singh, were acquitted this morning by Rai Rajmohanlal Special Magistrate, in the Moti Mahal Cinema conflagration case In the course of a lengthy judgment the Magistrate discussed the 'pros and cons' of the charges levelled against the accused and felt that there was no Cinematograph Act in Hyderabad State which was responsible for the employment of untrained persons in the Cinema House and opined that had they received training just as sailors of ships there would not have occurred the loss of life during the conflagration.

STAGGERING RECORD OF REPRESSION

2,470 Restraint Orders Issued Under Bengal Cr. L. A. Act

CALCUTTA, September 24.

Two Thousand four hundred and seventy orders were passed by the Government till August 12, imposing various degrees of restraints under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, said the Home Minister Sir Nazimuddin, replying to a question in the Bengal Assembly to-day.

He added that orders had been issued for return of the fifteen State prisoners now in jails outside the . 317 detenus in Deoli were now under order of transfer to Bengal, while of the 314 detenus in Berhampore Camp 59 were under orders of transfer to village home domiciles. The total number in home internment was 1,302

The Home Minister informed the House tha[illegible] future he proposed to issue a [illegible] statement showing the number of persons detained. Interned in homes, and villages, released conditionally and unconditionally, etc., making it less necessary for members to put questions in the House.—A. P.

MEMBERS CAN'T DISCUSS AN ACT

Bihar Assembly President's Ruling

PATNA, Sept. 21.

That it was quite in order for a Member of the Assembly to discuss a Bill but he was not competent to discuss the same when it became an Act was the important ruling given in the Bihar Legislative Assembly to-day by the Speaker.

The ruling was necessitated by Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed who, in the course of his speech on the general administration policy, remarked that the present Government had made justice more costly and dearer and referred to the amendment of the Stamp Act, under which the value of the stamps had been enhanced

On behalf of the Government an objection was raised to the effect that, while discussing demands a member was not competent to blame Government for the law that existed.

The Speaker, however, ruled as [illegible] United Press

KISAN DEMONSTRATION BEFORE BIHAR ASSEMBLY

PATNA, Sept. 23.

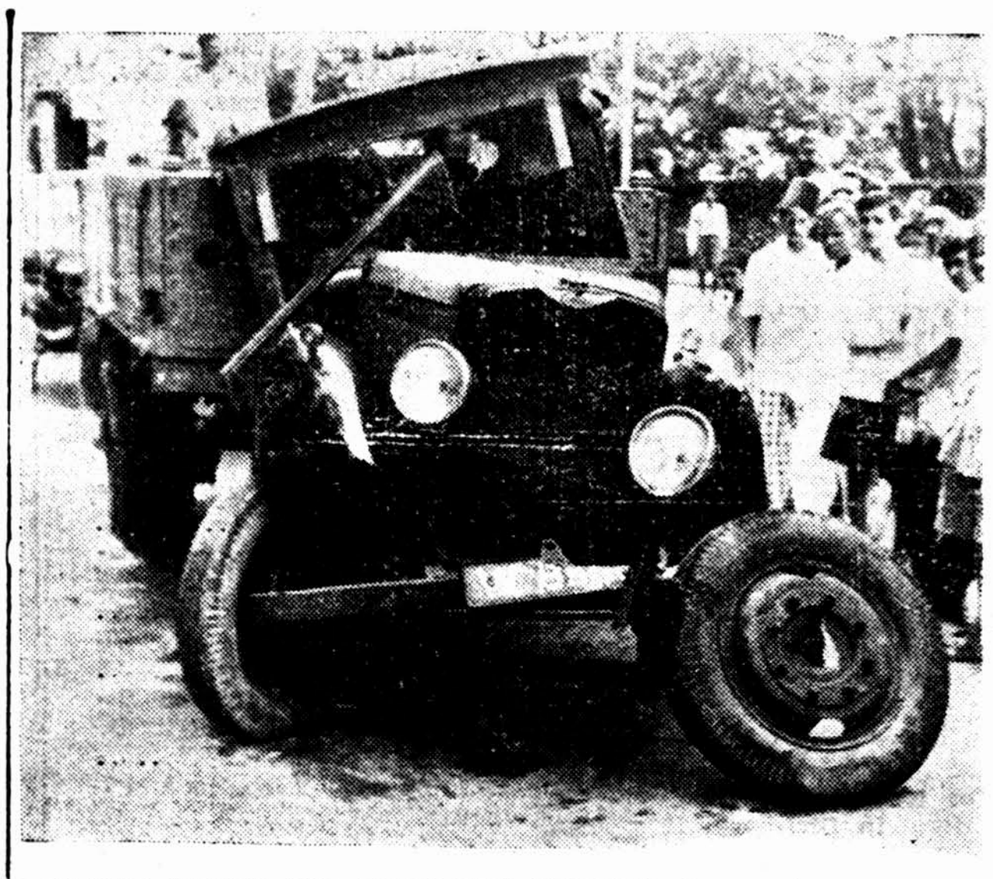
In obedience to the unauthorised notification circulated earlier, but cancelled later by the Kisan Sabha, Kisans are pouring in large numbers from different parts of the Gaya district since yesterday to stage demonstration before the Assembly House to-day.

As no such demonstration was necessary before the actual piloting of the Bihar Tenancy Amendment Bill in November, Kisan leaders were busy dispersing them this morning So far, about 3,000 peasants had arrived, but they were asked to return.—United Press.

ZAMINDAR RESIGNS ASSEMBLY SEAT

CUTTACK, September 24.

It is understood that Raja Bahadur Kanika, a member of the Orissa Assembly from the Landholders' Constituency, has resigned his seat.—United Press.



MOTOR LORRY AND TRAM CAR COLLIDE: An accident occurred on Friday afternoon between Mazagaon and Dockyard Road, when a motor lorry and tram car collided, resulting in serious damages to the lorry. The driver of the lorry escaped unhurt. Photo shows the lorry after the impact.

CAPITAL OF ORISSA

Assembly Decides To Locate At Cuttack Chaudhar

CUTTACK, Sept. 24.

The Orissa Assembly decided today unanimously to locate the capital of the province at Cuttack Chaudhar.

After the movers of amendments gave their replies, the Premier replied:—

"We will be guided by the decision of the Assembly. I assure my friends that our people will be taxed to their minimum capacity We are not prepared to spend more or less than what we receive from the Government of India. The Government of India have granted Rs. 42½ lakhs towards the construction of the capital."

An amendment postponing the discussion and appointing another committee in this regard was lost by an overwhelming majority. Amendments locating the capital at Puri and Rangailunda were also lost.—United Press.

CUT MOTIONS GALORE IN FRONTIER ASSEMBLY

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 24.

The Frontier Assembly commenced to-day the consideration of Government demands for grants and discussion of cut motions numbering 73.

Replying to the discussion wherein many members participated, the Hon. Qazi Ataullah, Education Minister, observed that he was not going to reply in the old Government fashion. He admitted that a good deal of corruption existed in the Revenue Department. The Minister promised the strictest supervision and vigilance with a view to removing the long-standing evil and envisaged a possibility of overhauling the land revenue system of the province

MINISTER'S ASSURANCE.

He added that Government had the fullest sympathy of small land-holders and were shortly going to announce a policy in that respect. Government would carefully consider the reports of the Agrarian Committees and experts appointed in other provinces like the United Provinces and the Punjab in order to see whether principles of income-tax could be applied in case of the land revenue assessment of the province.

The Minister giving the assurance, the cut motions were withdrawn and the original demand was passed.

The House adjourned after Mr. Aurangzeb Khan had moved a cut motion on the demand under head 'Excise' criticising Government "for failure to introduce a prohibition scheme." He appealed to the House to reject the demand, requesting Government to put the high principles of the Congress as enumerated in the election pledges, into action.—United Press.

IRRIGATION IN GUJARAT

Difficulties Due To Territories Of States

POONA, Sept. 24.

Replying to the questions of Mr. D. P. Desai in the Bombay Legislative Council regarding major irrigation works in Gujarat, Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, said that various schemes had been mooted, but chiefly owing to the heavy cost and difficulties of dealing with the schemes, which embrace territory in a number of States, no material advance had been made. The present needs of Gujarat, as however, as regards major irrigation works and the possibility of undertaking such schemes were being investigated.

Mr. Nurie added that the Baroda Darbar was at present considering the Sabarmati irrigation project and they had made enquiries about the extent, to which the Government of Bombay would be prepared to participate in it. The question was also at present under the consideration of the Government.

Answering Mr. D. P. Desai's question regarding agricultural indebtedness, Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, said that the Government were earnestly engaged in formulating its agricultural debt policy and would make an announcement on the matter as soon as possible. The agricultural debt of the presidency was estimated at Rs. 60,00,00,000 in 1930.—A. P.

Smallpox is reported to have broken out in epidemic form in the villages of Zai-Bordi, Dhamangaon and Nikavli of the Dahanu taluka, and ten cases are reported so far. The villagers of Bordi have refused to get themselves vaccinated this month, as they have to perform religious ceremonies.

REPRESSION IN PUNJAB

Muslim Congress Workers Become Target For Govt. Action

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

In striking contrast to the daily releases of political prisoners taking place in other provinces in India, the Punjab Government is forging ahead with the usual compliments of arrests and prosecutions for political reasons, as was the case in the old regime. Already half-a-dozen such arrests have taken place in the Punjab, mostly under charges of sedition.

The following six arrests of prominent nationalist workers are reported from the province in the course of the last one month. They are yet standing their trial for the charges brought against them:—

(1) Moulana Mohammad Sharif, President, City Congress Committee, Hoshiarpur;

(2) Sardar Balwant Singh Dukhia, Chairman Reception Committee, 22nd session of the Punjab Political Conference to be held at Gardiwala;

(3) Sardar Mohindar Singh of Jullundur;

(4) Babu Kharak Singh arrested at Lahore and tried at Hoshiarpur, under Section 114—A I.P.C.

(5) Bibi Fatema Begum arrested at Lahore under Section 153—A I.P.C., for reciting a poem at Batala, trial to be held at Gurdaspur.

(6) Mufti Mohammad Nasim, President, City Congress Committee, Ludhiana, arrested under Section 124—A, I.P.C.—United Press.

JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM TO ATTEND A. I. C. C. MEETING

Reappearing In Politics After 6 Months

KARACHI, Sept. 24.

The "United Press" learns that Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, who is improving in health, will attend the meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee, which are scheduled to be held at Calcutta during the last week of October, 1937.

He will thus be reappearing in public politics after a period of six months.

Messrs. R. K. Sidhwa, Parsaram V. Tahilramani and Dr. Choitram Gidwani, members of the A.I.C.C. from Sind, also will accompany Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram.—United Press

Mr. Jinnah's Message To Palestine Conference

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

In the course of his message to the All-India Palestine Conference which commenced here to-day, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Permanent President of the All-India Muslim League, said:—

"I am sure the Mussalmans of Bengal will stand solid by the Arabs of Palestine, who have been most grievously wronged from the very inception of the Mandatory Power, having been imposed on them and the inequitous Balfour declaration and lastly, the unjust and unwarranted attempt that is sought to be made to the partition of Palestine, as suggested by the Royal Commission, which must lead to their destruction.

"I appeal to Mussalmans of Bengal to organise and establish solidarity and unity amongst the Mussalmans of India; as they represent more than one-third of the Mussalmans of the country; and it is upto them to give earnest lead to the rest of the Mussalmans."—United Press.

Saturday's Races At Poona

RAIN SPOILS THE SPORT

Meeting Abandoned After Seventh Race

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Rain made Poona a cheerless spot yesterday and the abandoned First Day of the Summer Meeting was left unfinished after seven races had been decided. Showers before the commencement of the programme presaged a break down in the weather and before the eighth race there was a regular deluge which made conditions impossible for further racing.

The sport itself was not devoid of interest. Some well-backed successes alternated with rank outsiders and the sensation of the afternoon was the coming of Tennyson in the Ghorpuri Plate, Division III. The former Class I Arab scored narrowly at the expense of Shakespeare—another outsider—and returned the biggest dividend of the season.

JUDGE'S BLUNDER

Demonstrations against the Judge have been frequent in recent seasons, but yesterday there was an incident in the Mysore Plate which has shaken the confidence of the race-going public in the official. The Idar-owned Vandyke won this race for Indian-breds in a canter, and Mrs. J. E. Malone's Black Fashion got home second comfortably ahead of Vigilant. When Drury Cow's number shot up in the frame as runner-up it was the signal for a big protest from hundreds of onlookers as this horse had failed to figure in the first four. It was only after the intervention of Sir Victor Sassoon, Steward and Mr. C. C. Gulliland, Secretary, that the placings were altered. Whether an official explanation for this blunder will be forthcoming is problematical, but it is felt that something must be done to safeguard those who wager.

TOBRALCO SCORES

Confidently supported in the Elphinstone Plate, Tobralco accounted for an useful field. The son of Rustom Pasha had excellent assistance from Marrable and galloped resolutely over the yielding going to hold Mad Hatter. Diomedol proved the best of the others and is in top-hole fettle at the moment.

In the big field for the Castletown Plate none was better backed than Parsees, but Alec Higgins' gelding foiled to play his expected bold part at the finish. Victory belonged to Knight's Adventure who only just held Flamcoe by a head. Casanova filled the minor placing.

Blanche who has his own ideas when a racing effort is necessary, won the Basra Plate in easy fashion to give D. M. Mistry his first saddling success of the season. Yanoos showed up better than his stable-mate—Mamluk al Iraq and was the runner-up with the greatly improved Rajput in third money.

PROMISING NEWCOMERS

Several promising new comers were on view in the three divisions of the Ghorpuri Plate.

Long without any winning form to his credit Mr N. Rupchand's Tennyson—once a Class I performer—found Division III well within his compass. In a most engaging struggle for supremacy he only just got the better of the Kolhapur-owned Shakespeare by a head, Moonstar—a speedy three-year-old securing the lesser placing. Strangely enough both winner and runner-up carried the names of famous English poets so that this race might have well been called "the battle of the poets".

The Kolhapur Orange was to the fore in Division II when Bani Tamim at last got his head in front. Britt was called upon for a vigorous effort in the saddle to beat Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Toholla who was making his debut on an Indian course. This grey is going to prove pretty useful to his connections. Mahi held the others and is a nice type, likely to do well with further racing.

A firm favourite, Young Bucknell justified his short price in Division I wherein he scored comfortably at the expense of Arthigril and Sadran Manfi. The winner was very well ridden by Rama Vithal who must improve with more opportunities of race-riding.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Div. I.
Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250: Second Rs. 400: Third Rs 250.

For Arabs in Class III
W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties—Winners after 31st October. 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs.

Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs

Messrs. Basheer Mahomed and Kashibhai Jethabhai's YOUNG BUCKNELL, 8-10 (carr. 8-11) Rama Vithal 1
Mr. Ahmed Abbas' ARTIGHRIL, 8-10, Giblin 2
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's SADRAN MANFI, 8-5, Rasul 3
Mr. Mahomed Jamoor's KHALIL, 8-10, Sheriff 4

Won by 1|2 length, 3 lengths and 2 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 45 for win, and Rs. 18. Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 for places

Not run:—Once More 8-10, Ajami Pasha 8-10, Fidoo 8-8, and Dictate 7-8

Time: 1 min. 26-3|5 secs.

Winner trained by H. M. Mahomed.

Favourite: Young Bucknell.

THE GHORPURI PLATE Div. II.
Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III.
W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs.

Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's BANI TAMIM, 8-11, E. Britt 1
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's TOHALLA, 7-12 (carr. 7-13). Evans 2
Mr. Syed Shakir Syed Hamid's MAHI, 7-8 (carr. 7-9), Simmons 3
Mr. Sahin Saggar's MUNIR AL HAWA, 7-12 (carr. 7-13), Maxwell 4

Won by neck, 1 length and 3|4 length.

First tote paid Rs. 35 for win, and Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 37 for places.

All ran.

Time: 1 min. 26-4|5 secs.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

Favourite: Bani Tamim.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Div. III.
Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250: Second Rs. 400. Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III.
W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 7 lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 12 lbs

Allowances.—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. N. Rupchand's TENNYSON, 8-10, Thompson 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHAKESPEARE 8-4, E. Britt 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's MOON STAR, 7-2, J. Rosen 3
Messrs. D. D. Ghista and Esmail Ebrahim's SERHEED, 9-3, R. H. Jones 4

Won by head, 2 lengths and 1-1|4 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 508 for win and Rs 133, Rs. 119, and Rs. 69 for places.

Not run:—John Valance 8-4.

Time: 1 min. 27-1|5 secs.

Winner trained by Imamdin.

Favourite: Serheed.

THE MYSORE PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600: Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV, other than those in Starred Class.

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE, 7-8, J. O'Neale 1
Mrs. J. E. Malone's BLACK FASHION, 7-6, Bromley 2
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's VIGILANT. 7-6 (carr. 7-9) Harding 3
Mr. G. McElligott's QUICKSILVER, 9-4, Evans 4

Won by 4 lengths, 1 length and 1-1/2 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 38 for win, and Rs. 17. Rs. 30 and Rs. 26 for places.

Not run:—Rotten Row 8-4, and Honeysuckle 10-0

Time: 1 min. 35-1|5 secs.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

Favourites: Vandyke and Quicksilver.

THE BASRA PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750 Tihrd Rs. 500

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's BLANCHE, 7-9, Harding .. 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's YANOOS, 7-7, E. Britt .. 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's RAJPUT. 7-7, Bromley 3
Mr. Gem's BURGESS. 8-6, Read 4

All ran.

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths and 2 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 24 3|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 106 for win, Rs. 27. Rs. 20 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. Kapilrai Mehta's KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE, 9-2, Mendoza .. 1
Mr. M. Wemyss' FLAMCOE, 8-4, Harding 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's CASANOVA, 8-2, Brace 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's HONEYSUCKLE, 8-5. Read 4

Not run: Tijiro 9-2, Beautiful Girl 8-2, Skavala 9-0, Mamma's Pet 7-12, Dante 7-11.

First tote paid Rs. 98 for win, Rs. 26. Rs. 63 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's TOBRALCO. 8-11, Marrable 1
Mr. Gemini's MAD HATTER, 8-11, Jones 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's DIOMEDOL, 7-11, Evans 3
Mr. Gemini's GARDEN WARBLER, 8-7, Selby 4

Not run: Fred Stephens 9-2, Lucan 9-2, Coolart 8-12, Fine Feathers 8-1, Maelstrom 7-10, Budapest 8-12, Bastion 8-11, Natbay 8-5, Charward 7-5, Low Tide 7-7, Perseverance 7-7.

First tote paid Rs. 49 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 28 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

Week-End Cricket

VICTORY FOR PARSI GYMKHANA

Two Other Matches Drawn

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three half-day cricket matches were played on the Kennedy Sea Face this afternoon and resulted as follows.

SCORES

PERSIAN CRICKET CLUB:—J. Patel 1, E. Wadia 2, S. Havewalla 5, C. Billimoria 0, N. Cooper 4, D. Udachiya 51, B. Achhadwalla 5, D. Vavaina 13, R. Merchant 4, R. Umrigar 6, M Pande 0. Extras 8, Total 99.

PARSI GYMKHANA:—N. Vakil 1, M. Khan 26, S. Colah 31, J. Dadyseth 31, H. Mistry 17, M. Engineer 1, H. Nariman 7, the rest did not bat. Extras 17. Total 131 for 5 wickets.

SCORES.

ISLAM GYMKHANA:—Nosim Khan 0, S. Kadri 40, K. Ibrahim 0, S. Heptulla 69, A. Peerbhoy 9. Extras 10 Total 128 for 3 wickets declared.

B. B. & C. I.:—C. Gonsalves (not out) 32, C. Rana (not out) 15, Extras 1, Total 48 for no wickets.

SCORES.

HINDU GYMKHANA:—K. Lotwalla 15, S. Patil 31. A. Bhalerao 26, L Bhave 19, L. Apte 31, H. Doshi 0, S. Yagnik 17 (not out), N. Ved (not out). 2. Extra 1, Total 142 for 6 wickets declared

PARSI CYCLISTS:—Siganporia 16, Nakra (not out) 48, Tadiwalla (not out) 5 Extras 6. Total 75 for 1 wicket.

S. AFRICA BEATS NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND (New Zealand).

South Africa beat New Zealand by 17 points to 6 in the final Rugby test thus gaining the Rubber. At half time South Africa led by 8 points to 3.

The weather was fine and the ground soft Fifty thousand were present.

Barrow scored two tries for South Africa and Turner, Williams and Bergh one each and Brand converted one

For New Zealand Trevathan kicked two penalty goals. The winners dominated the Scrums and were fast behind.—Reuter.

DURAND TOURNEY

Mohan Bagan Beaten

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA: September 25.

In the Durand Cup Football Tournament to-day East Lacs. Regiment beat Mohan Bagan by two goals to one.

The Royal Scots beat Welch Regiment by three goals to nil

Mr. Simpson Takes Off

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Flying a glistening silver Vega Gull, delivered from the factory yesterday, Mr. Simpson, Chief Flying Instructor of the Bombay Flying Club took off from Hatfield for Bombay and expects to catch up the instructional flight at Jask.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI ON SARDAR'S REMARKS

The following letter has been received by the Joint Secretaries of the Bombay Citizens' Committee from Mahatma Gandhi on the question of Nariman-Vallabhbhai Controversy and the Sardar's remarks about Bombay:—

Gentlemen, I have no recollection of having received your previous letter to the one under reply. If you will send me the date of despatch, and a copy, I shall certainly enquire what happened to the letter.

If any of you wish to see me on the Nariman Controversy I shall be pleased to see you on the 30th instant at 3 p.m., but your time and money will be saved, and so will my energy, if you will see Sjt. D. N. Bahadurji Barrister-at-Law, whose collaboration I have secured. Your seeing him will be equal to your seeing me, but I leave the choice to your committee.

So far as certain remarks, said to have been made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, are concerned I have not seen them. If you will kindly send him a copy a whatever remarks he might be reported to have made and get his confirmation, it will save additional time and money I shall not be able to deal with them without knowing whether he did or did not make those remarks.

The papers are all in Sri. Bahadurji's hands The decision will be given as soon as he has gone through the voluminous papers that were received by me.—M K Gandhi.

GANDHIJI'S BIRTHDAY AT HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) (By Mail.)

The celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi's sixty-third birthday which commences on 25th instant will be followed by a public meeting to be held on 2nd October. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Member of the Congress Working Committee, it is understood will preside over the occasion.

As regards prohibition work in Hyderabad State, the Congress Committee, it is stated is awaiting the Government reply. The Committee has requested the Government to start prohibition work in those taluqas of Aurangabad and Gulbarga which are adjoining to Bombay Presidency especially the taluqas of Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

MEETING AT SAYANI ROAD

A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. on Gandhi Maidan, Sayani Road to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti.

Messrs Wamanrao Kulkarni, B. N. Ambardekar, Ali Patel, Tajuddin and others will address the meeting. Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel will preside.

IN BYCULLA

The Publicity Secretary of Byculla District Congress Committee, writes:—

The following programme has been finally arranged in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti today (Sunday).

Flag Salutation at 8 a.m.

Public meeting at 6-30 p.m. at Madhva Building compound.

The one-hour picketing of toddy and liquor shops has been dropped.

B. B. & C. I. EMPLOYEES' UNION

A meeting of the Central Council of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union will be held today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the head office of the Union at Lower Parel, Bombay. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the President of the Union will preside.

Muslim M. L. A.'s Support Govt. Prohibition Bill

MADRAS PREMIER AGREES TO SELECT COMMITTEE PROPOSAL

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

The Premier, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, moving consideration of the prohibition Bill in the Madras Assembly this afternoon said that the Bill was published in the Gazette and that leave for its introduction, therefore, was not necessary He said that he need not add anything more to what he had stated before in the House on the subject.

A very brief statement of the objects and reasons appended to the Bill was clear enough with regard to the particular nature of the Bill. Everybody agreed on the object of the Bill, but opinion differed as to how the object was to be achieved He pointed out that the Bill was going either to make or mar the reputation of the province and Government. He did not take the same view of the difficulty of getting people not to drink as others took.

MUSLIM MEMBERS' SUPPORT.

All Muslim members in the House supported the Bill unanimously.

If there was difficulty in enforcing Prohibition it was not going to be more difficult than looking after criminal tribes. There was nothing new in the Bill. It was an old and stale measure which was before the Council years ago. There was no new and sudden surprise to the country in it. The country knew that Congress was pledged to Prohibition The surprise it brought on the people was that the Government had brought it as a slow measure. It was no surprise upon the legislative conscience of the people. The provisions regarding advertisement were applicable to the whole province.

IMPRACTICABLE?

Dewan Bahadur Appadurai Pillai, moving reference to a Select Committee, characterised the Bill as impracticable

The Premier agreed to a Select Committee which was constituted. The Committee sits on Sunday, September 26.—A. P.

India's Sympathy For China

TO-DAY'S DEMONSTRATIONS IN BOMBAY AND SUBURBS

AT JINNAH HALL

The General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., writes:—

Pursuant to the Congress President's instructions, the "China Day" will be observed to-day by the B.P.C.C. at a public meeting to be held at the People's Jinnah Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to condemn the Japanese aggression on China and to send our full sympathy to the Chinese people in their struggle to retain their freedom.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, will preside and prominent leaders will address the meeting.

At the meeting the resolution on "War Danger" passed by the Faizpur Congress will be explained and endorsed.

Citizens are earnestly requested to attend the meeting in large numbers and thus demonstrate their sympathy for our Chinese brethren.

Meeting At Lalbaug

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, National Federation of Trade Unions, Students Federation, and the Kisan Propaganda Committee the following programme for "China Day" has been arranged:—

CYCLE PROCESSION

A procession of Cyclists will start from the office of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Indira Building, Parel to the Japanese Consulate.

PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting will be held on Lalbaug Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Mr. S. A. Dange will preside and Messrs R. R. Bakhale, W. G. Kulkarni, B. T. Randive, J. Bukhari, Md. Baxi and representatives of the Students' Federation will address.

MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the joint auspices of the Vile Parle, Santa Cruz, Andheri and Khar Congress Committees a public meeting will be held in Bajajwadi, Santa Cruz at 9 a.m.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally and others will speak.

HANDS OFF CHINA

Procession To March On Japanese Embassy

In response to the statement issued by the President of the Indian National Congress regarding the observance of 26th September as a token of solidarity with the people of China in their grim struggle against the Japanese aggression, the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress took the initiative by inviting the representatives of different political and Trade Union organisations. viz., B.P.C.C., C.S.P., N.F.T.U., A.I.K.S., and Student Federation, etc.

Accordingly a meeting was held on Wednesday in the premises of the Girni Kamgar Union and was attended by the representatives of B.P.T.U.C., N.F.T.U., A.I.K.S. and Student Federation.

The meeting decided to organise a procession of cyclists on the 26th inst. which will go through the main streets and reach the Japanese embassy with the slogan: "Hands off China."

It was further decided to have a public meeting at Lalbaugh Maidan. Representatives of different organisations will again meet on Friday to chalk out further programme.

The organisers appeal to those who intend to take part in the cyclists' demonstration to give their names to the Secretary, B. P.T.U.C., C|o Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Indira Building, Parel.

SHARADA VIJAYA KANNADA

FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The first annual School Day celebrations of Shri Sharada Vijaya Kannada Free Night School, Gamdevi, will be celebrated today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Harkisondas Building 84, Gamdevi Road, Bombay. Mr. R. Shanker Rau, ex-Controller of Currency, Bombay, will preside.

ECONOMIC ADVISER TO INDIA GOVT.

Marwari Chamber's Protest

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. Begraj Gupta, President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary Government of India, Commerce Department, on the reported decision of Government to appoint a non-Indian as Economic Adviser to the Government of India:—

The Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce lodge their emphatic protest against the reported decision of Government to appoint a non-Indian as Economic Adviser to Government of India. They believe that a suitable Indian can certainly be found to fill the post and strongly urge that to a position of such vital importance to the country none but an Indian should be appointed.

Sawantwadi Mahratta Military Students' Boarding House

To perpetuate the memory of His Late Highness Sir Khem Savant Bhonsle of Sawantwadi the military pensioner of Sawantwadi have, in a meeting, convened under the presidentship of Major Isakhan of Banda, passed a resolution to start a boarding house at Sawantwadi. All subjects and well wishers of His late Highness are requested to help their cause by giving suitable donations to Shree Khemraj Mahratta Military Students Boarding House. Donations should be sent to the Secretary, Shree Khem Raj, Maharatha Millitary Student's Boarding House, Sawantwadi.

Manishanker Memorial Committee Formed

Mr. Samaldas Gandhi writes:—

A meeting of the States People workers was held on Tuesday last in the 'Janmabhoomi Karyalay to organise the memorial to late Manishanker Trivedi, under the presidentship of Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt.

The following resolution regarding the Memorial was unanimously passed:—

"The object of the memorial to late Manishanker Trivedi will be to accelerate the work of the betterment of the States' people." The definite scheme will be according to the subscription. A Memorial Committee with powers to co-operate was formed.

A letter advocating a Memorial befitting the late Manishanker-bhai and assuring of their co-operation, was received from the States people residing in Ahmedabad.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

President:—Sjt. Surji Vallabhdas.

Vice-Presidents:—Sjt. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Sjt. Motichand Girdharlal Kapadia, Sjt. Jamnadas Adukia, Sjt. Fulchand Kasturchand Shah, Sjt. Popatlal Chudgar, Sjt. Balvantray Mehta.

General Secretaries:—Sjt. Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt, Sjt. Samaldas Gandhi, Sjt. Kanaiyalal Kalyantri, Sjt. Bhimashanker Sharma, Sjt. Shantilal Shah.

Treasurers:—Raja Mukundlalji Pitty, Sjt. Durlabhji Umedchand Parikh, and over 40 members.

HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY

The 9th annual general meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Shraddhanand Anath Mahilashram, King's Circle, Tram Terminus, Matunga. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside

KHER'S CALL TO YOUTH

Education Must Equip Them For Country's Service

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 24.

"We have undertaken this work of popular education with the firmest conviction and belief that of all the agents of human civilisation, education is the only one that brings about material, moral and religious generation of fallen countries and raises them up to the level of the most advanced nations by slow and peaceful revolutions." In these words the late Vaman Shivram Apte enunciated his great ideas of national education as long back as 1884 when he founded the Deccan Education Society and this," said the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, presiding at the annual social gathering of the Fergusson College this evening, should be taken by the students as their Magna Carta.

Mr. Kher began the proceedings by saluting Tri-Colour,—which was originally absent on the dais, but was later prominently displayed after the audience, comprising mostly of students, insistently demanded it.

SOLDIERS OF FUTURE.

"You are the great soldiers of the future," exhorted Mr. Kher "and you must get prepared for the great battle of life—challenge from gods—and then only the level of your fearlessness will rise to make India able to take its place among the free nations of the world."

Proceeding Mr. Kher stated that the energy of youth in the nation needed to be harnessed. Education that they received must equip them for the service of the country. Could they not put forth volunteer for liquidating illiteracy? They must make up their mind and decide what to do and how to do it?

SIGNIFICANCE OF TRI-COLOUR.

Continuing Mr. Kher said that although life had been unkind to him, he had a message of hope for the youth of the nation. Rightly they had honoured the Tri-Colour but let them understand and accept its implications. The Tri-Colour stood for truth, and the greatest strength of mankind, which was non-violence. Non-violence was impossible without fearlessness. Abhayam (courage) was the "sine qua non" of truth and that tended to non-violence—the greatest ideal of strength

Concluding Mr. Kher impressed upon his youthful audience that they would be writing the last page of history, which had yet to be written and on his part assured that no call from youth would go in vain till there was the last breath left in his life.

Role Of Swadeshi In Economic Progress

Freedom Is Useless If Villagers Stay Hungry

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ARE BEST MEANS OF MASS CONTACT SAYS BAJAJ

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"If the hunger of the villager is not appeased, Freedom is useless. It is the economic progress of the masses that everybody desires and this progress is bound up with Swadeshi"

Thus declared Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, while declaring open the Khadi, Village Industries and Swadeshi exhibition organised by the "D" Ward Congress Committee, in connection with Gandhi Jayanti Week which begins to-day.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY

Mrs. Perin Ben Captain, in requesting Jamnalal to perform the opening ceremony of the exhibition said that the Gandhi Seva Sena was carrying on the work of the Village Industries Association and Khadi for a considerable time in the City. She hoped that the programme of the Village Industries Association would be enthusiastically taken up by the whole of Bombay.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, in a short speech said that encouragement of village industries was the best means of achieving mass contact. It was only through village industries that one could touch the heart of the villager.

Narrating his experiences for the past several years, the speaker said that wherever they had started village industries the lot of the villager rapidly improved. The real condition of the villages, as well as the marvellous transformation that was wrought by village industries, could be understood only by those who had seen the villages some ten years ago and now again after ten years of work.

BETTER PROSPECTS.

Continuing he said that if India had a National Government, Khadi and the village industries would never have perished. Since 1920 great efforts were being made to resuscitate Khadi and other village industries and he hoped that under the Congress Ministries, they would get a great impetus.

Speaking about the appropriateness of a Swadeshi Exhibition, in connection with Mahatmaji's birthday, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said that it was Gandhiji that had started the movement and still Gandhiji continued to be the very life of the movement. It was in the fitness of things that in celebrating Gandhiji's birthday, steps should be taken to promote a cause that is dear to his heart.

ADVICE TO YOUTH

Turning to the unemployed young men, who were hankering for jobs, Seth Jamnalal said that as far as the village industries were concerned the field of work was so great that there was ample scope for proper men. But the first condition of success in the work was the educated youngmen should completely change their mode of life and their outlook, so that they may gain the confidence of the villager and above all they must have faith in their work.

With these words, he declared the exhibition open.

The function terminated with the singing of "Vande Mataram."

Miss Ketayun Gilder daughter of Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, left for England on Saturday by the mail boat for Medical Studies

REVENUE INQUIRY

Madras Committee To Report On Conditions In Zemindari Areas

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

The Deputy President, Mrs. Rukhmani Laksamipathi occupied the chair at question time in the Assembly to-day.

Though according to the agenda the Prohibition Bill was to be introduced first, then the Regulation of the Sale of Cloth Bill, the Premier requested that the other items on the agenda be taken first.

Accordingly the Industries Minister introduced a Bill to further amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act of 1922, which was passed into law. The object of the Bill is to enlarge the scope of the Act to permit giving subsidies for any purpose in case of cottage industries and such assistance to village industries as may from time to time be found necessary.

The House then passed the resolution moved by the Revenue Minister, constituting a Committee to enquire into and report on the conditions prevailing in the Zamindari and other Proprietary areas.—A. P.

TREAT TENANTS WITH FELLOW-FEELING

Orissa Premier's Advice To Zemindars

CUTTACK, Sept. 25.

A deputation of local Zamindars waited on the Hon'ble the Prime Minister this morning. They submitted to the Premier their grievances and apprehensions in the matter of Legislative measures Government proposed to take in regard to tenancy and land problems.

The Premier gave a patient hearing and adviced that tenants were to be treated with fellow-feeling.—United Press

FLAG SNATCHED FROM STUDENT

Allegations Against Principal And Librarian

PATNA, Sept. 25.

A telephonic message just received from Muzaffarpore states that piquant situation has arisen over flag-hoisting by the students of Greer Bhumihar Brahman College

It is said that when the students hoisted a national flag over the college building, the liberarian pulled it down. The students hoisted another flag on the same spot, which was then removed and thrown away by Mr. Batheja, Principal. Student Raj Kishore, son of Mr. Brajnandan Sahi, M.L.A. took possession of the flag whereupon the Principal asked him to part with it On his refusal the Principal is alleged to have dealt him several blows and snatched the flag from his hand.

Great sensation prevails there. —United Press.

STUDENTS & CONGRESS FLAG.

MUZAFFARPUR, Sept. 25.

The students of the G.B.B. college are reported to have gone on hunger-strike following the pulling down by the authorities of the Congress flag hoisted twice by the students in the college buildings. A. P.

HITLER GREETS MUSSOLINI

Munich Reception To Italian Dictator

MUNICH: September 25.

Signor Mussolini arrived at 10-00 hrs.

Herr Hitler awaited him at the station, also Baron Von Neurath, high military authorities and other officials.

Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini greeted each other while children were singing, people cheering and bands playing at the station. Huge cheering crowds in the station square were kept 400 yards distant.

The party drove to the Prince Karl Palace which is at the disposal of Signor Mussolini during his stay. At 11-30 Signor Mussolini drove to Herr Hitler's residence. Hitler's Steel Helmets conducted him to a private flat. It is understood that the conversation was formal and politics were not discussed. Afterwards Signor Mussolini laid a wreath on the Temple of Honour for the Nazi dead.

10 BLA[illegible] KILLED

Ten Black Guards were killed and 17 injured in a collision of tenders which were transporting them from positions where they had been lining the streets.

Te arrival of ambulances speedily brought the situation to normal. —Reuter.

SEVERAL KILLED IN STAMPEDE

Workers' Rush To Express Loyalty To King Farouk

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 25.

Thirty to forty persons were killed and many seriously injured here when 80,000 workmen paraded to express their loyalty to King Farouk.

A section of the crowd tried to force the way to a side route nearest to Raseltin palace and many were trampled to death.

The accident was not due to political dispute.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS UP

Bullion Steady And Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, Sept 25

On Saturday cross rates ruled quiet.

SMALL RISE IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton was early inactive, but later speedily recovered on Wall Street covering and closed very steady with a small rise.

BULLION STEADY

London gold and silver ruled steady.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat was easy on general selling.

WALL STREET EASY

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937
New York, Sept 25

Previou closing	8.21
To-day's opening	8.19
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	8.25
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938
Liverpool, Sept 25

Previous closing	4.95
To-day s opening	4.88
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	4.88
Difference	—.07

BROACH EXPECTATION
New April May Rs. 174-8-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 25

Cotton after early inactivity displayed considerable steadiness following reports that farmers were more inclined to hold cotton while less hedges also had favourable effect.

Trading in December commenced at 8.19 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. Prices early fell under scattered nedgin and outside selling but soon after prices speedily recovered on Wall Street covering and light hedges with the market wiping off early losses and going further ahead December closed at 8.25 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 25

The followin, were the opening ranges:-

October 8.29/8.29
December 8.19/8.18
January 8.20/8.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 25

American October (4.88) 4.79
American December (4.93) 4.84
Sakels November (6.98) 6.77
Sakels January (7.15) 7.04

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept 25

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 175-12 and Rs. 173-8 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 175-12.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 25

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:-

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Indian Peko higher (3-1) 3-1
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10

JUTE

New Crop September October (£20 7/8 paid) £20 13/16 paid and sellers
Dunlop October (£22 3/4) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning October (£21 1/2) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 13/16 value)) closed
Forward January March (9 paid and value) closed

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay September October (£15 1/8 sellers) £15 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£15 3/8 sellers) £15 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£13 7/16 sellers) £13 7/16 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Sept 25

Previous closing	4.95 1/16
To-day's opening	4.95 5/16
To-day's closing	4.95 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Sept 25

Previous closing	4.94.80
To-day's opening	4.95
To-day's closing	4.95 22

FRANC RATE
London, Sept 25

Previous closing	144.56
To-day's opening	144.56
To-day's closing	144.46

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 25

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.01 and then improved to 4.95.12 on scattered buying with generally steadied tendency.

Franc opened at 144.56 and then appreciated to 144.46 on better enquiry.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.921) 10.906
New York on Bombay (37.41) 37.39
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (94.03) 94.15
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£257 buyers £257 1/2 sellers Easy) closed
Lead (£20 9/16 buyers £20 5/8 sellers. Barely steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£57 1/2 to £58 1/2) closed
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept 25

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. India sold. Market quiet"

LONDON SILVER

	London, Sept 25	
Spot	(19 15/16d.)	19 15/16d.
Forward	(19 13/16d.)	19 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD
London, Sept 25

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-6 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 25

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October 106 3/4 and December 106 1/2. Prices declined on scattered selling and liquidation following overnight weaker overnight north American cables but the market displayed better resistance at lower levels.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 25

Chicago wheat opened quiet with September at 1.05 1/4. Prices declined on scattered liquidation and favourable crop reports from outside.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Revival Of Continental Hoarding Of Gold

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Sept 25

On the bullion market an interesting development has been the revival of continental hoarding of gold and nearly all of the £1,400,000 gold, offered for fixings in the last three days have been taken by the continentals, nervous about the future of franc and Wall Street. There has also been a keen demand after fixings, the price sometimes showing a penny premium over American parity, but business was difficult owing to the absence of sellers. There was good enquiry for forward gold. The quotation being 1-1/2d. to 2d. premium per month over spot, but the Bank of England's unofficial ban on speculative gold dealings is checking business of this description.

Wall Street opened irregular.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation
Liverpool, Sept 25

Liverpool wheat October closed at 106 1/4 as against the previous closing at 107 7/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations
Bombay, Sept 25

Wheat January	5 10 6
Wheat May	5 6 3
Linseed May	8 2 9

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept 25

Silver ready	51 1 0
Silver 1st settlement Asho	51 2 0
Silver 2nd settlement Kartak	51 4 0
Gold ready	34 12 6
Gold 1st settlement Asho	34 11 9
Gold 2nd settlement Kartak	34 10 9
Sovereigns	22 2 0

WOOL SALES

London, Sept 25

Wool sales are closed. Moderate selection met active competition for bests chiefly from home trade. Prices were generally 5 to 15 per cent lower compared with the close of last series.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations
Bombay, Sept 25

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closing quotation at 2 p.m. was Rs. 94-4.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	97	2	6
Highest	47	4	0
Lowest	97	2	6
Closing	97	4	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 25

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 25

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (del 48 3/4) del 47 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (del 39 1/8) del 37 3/4
U S Steel Common (del 84) del 80 1/2
U S Steel Preference (del 123) del 120 1/2

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).
Bombay, Sept 25

	May 1938			Sept. 1937		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m	3	2	6	3	4	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	3	2	3	3	4	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	3	2	3	3	4	9
Ratets at 6-0 p.m.	3	2	0	3	4	6

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC OUTPUT

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri ano Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

38th week (ended 23rd September)

1935	11,114,900
1936	10,365,500
1937	13,355,800

Total for 38 weeks (1st January to date)

1935	416,240,200
1936	408,733,700
1937	470,506,500

LIMITED BUSINESS IN JUTE SHARES

Coals Good And Teas Active

CALCUTTA, Sept 25

Jutes did not show much change and the business was limited. Coals were good and business was put through among popular shares at gradually hardening prices. Teas were very active and fair turnover took place. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were quiet and steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Securities: Three and a half per cent Government paper 97/3; three per cent U P Government paper 1961/66 97 small lot.

Bank: Reserve Bank 126.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 3; Kesoram 7/6; New Victoria pref 5;

Coals: Amalgamated 28/4; Bengal 372; Bokaro and Ramgur 19/12; Burrakur 17/14; Dhemo Main 14; East India 28/12; Ghusick and Musia 4/8; Hurriladih 20/12; Katras Jherriah 28; Mundulpore 11/10; North Damuda 8/3; Pench Valley 40/4; Seebpore 23; West Jamuria 32/12; Berrea 17/10; Burma (repeat) Burra Dhemo 5/9, Equitable 41/10; Jainty Central 1/14; New Beerbhoom 18/12; Rewa 28/7, Raneegunge 40/4; Talcher 2/10.

Jutes: Anglo India pref 149; Hooghly pref 19/4; Kamarhatty 510; Gourepore 573; Howran 51/4; Kanknarrah 403/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/4; Consolidated Tin 8/15; India Copper 3/4; Dalmia Cement defd 3/9; Bengal Chemical pref 17; Cuttack Electric 9/1; Jubbulpore Elec 14/4, Braithwaite 8/2; Burn and Co ordy 328; Indian Iron and Steel 51/5; Kumardhubi Engineering pref 86; Steel Corporation ordy 8/6; Britannia Building 9, Hukumchand Steel 12/10; B I Corporation ordy 4/6; Calcutta Ice 6/12; Moola Oil 1/10.

Teas: Bishnauth 29; Central Cachar 86; Ellenbarrie 300; Borpukhuri 11/4; Patrakola ordy 995; Patrakola pref 133.
—A. P.

FRONTIER GOVT. COMMITTED TO PROHIBITION

No Provincial Black List Of Newspapers Assures Khan Saheb

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 25.

When discussion on the cut motion, criticising Government for failure to introduce immediate prohibition, was resumed to-day, in the Frontier Assembly the Hon. Qazi Ataullah, Education Minister, declared the Government's policy in the matter, by saying that Congress policy on the question was well-known. Government would not deviate a little in carrying out the pledge to introduce prohibition at the earliest possible moment, though immediate prohibition was not possible owing to contracts being already granted by the previous Government.

During question hour replying to Dr. Ghosh, the Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib said that no black list of newspapers of the province existed. None of them got Government subsidy, and all newspapers were treated alike by Government, irrespective of their views.

Out of 31 demands, the House has passed only 6 so far. Some cut motions were not moved and some withdrawn.—United Press.

ZAMINDARS WARNED

PATNA. (By Mail).

In the course of a press statement, Swami Sahajananda Saraswati, President of the Bihar Kisan Sabha, reminds the Congress Government of its pledges and regrets that very little has been done to mitigate the hardships of the Kisans.

He warns the Zamindars that, if they do not willingly do justice to the peasantry, the peasantry will not wait any longer.

In conclusion he says that unless the numerous grievances of the Kisans are redressed, and unless exploitation of the agriculturists is stopped agrarian trouble may be instore. He appeals to everyone concerned to avoid such an upheaval.—United Press.

The Premier's motion that the Prohibition Bill might be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 14 members was agreed to, and the Premier was appointed Chairman of the Committee by the Speaker.—A P.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Following a decline of 21 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 173/12 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 174/12 on short covering but prices again eased off to Rs. 173/6 on tired long liquidation. The market is demoralised and opinions have little value.

Liverpool market was due to open 5 points down and it opened 7 points lower and the local market was quiet with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 172/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p
Broach A/M	173	12	0
Oomra D/J	154	4	0
Bengal D/J	134	8	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept 25

Bengal Fine	142/45
Bengal F G	135/39
C P 1	159/61
C P 2	154/56
Arvi	154/56
Ellichpur	154/56
Berar	149/54
Khandesh	144/49
Jalna Sailu	144/49
Burwah Sanavad	147/52
Mathia	124/29
Broach Fine	165/69
Jagadia Ankleshwar	199/204
Surat	214/16
Navsari	224/26
Kampala	334/36

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Sept. 25.

November	62.60—60
December	63.40—40

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Sept 24

Cotton: Light rains in Memphis district, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says: "Eastern belt generally fair; all balance centire belt cloudy."

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1/2d. to £7-0-6 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was 12 points down at 144.56 and Dollar-Sterling cross rate was placed at 4.95 1/16. London silver prices were unchanged at 19 15/16. America bought and business was small. New York and Montreal silver prices were also unchanged. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and quotations were as under:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p
Ready	34	12	6
Aso	34	12	6
Kartak	34	10	9

SILVER.

Ready	51	0	0
Aso	51	1	0
Kartak	51	3	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept. 24.

September	44.70
December	44.60
March	44.95

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Sept 25

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 46,09,997 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended September 25.

The s.s. 'Strathaird' which sailed on Saturday, carried all the seven consignments of gold of the following description. They were: Bar gold worth Rs. 34,750 and 8,695 for Port Sudan; Bar gold worth Rs. 7,38,928, Rs. 11,24,234 and Rs. 92,727 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; and Bar gold worth Rs. 13,91,250 and Rs. 12,19,413 for London.

LONDON METALS

London, Sept. 24.

Copper	£51 0 0
Lead	£20 12 6
Spelter	£20 5 0
Tin	£254 15 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 25

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£51-2-6
Standard copper 3 months	£51-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£58-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 44-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 51-0-0
Tone: Steady	

Improvement In Tata Steel Shares

COTTON MILL SHARES STEADY

Professional Support Tells

BOMBAY: September 25.

Following a further decline in Wall-Street Market, the local market opened quiet and there was scattered realising.

Later on there was active Professional support which resulted in a steady improvement in values.

Tata Steels were active to-day on hopes of increased production and prospects of improvement in Steel prices. There was some short covering and prices closed at about the highest level of the day.

Despite a further sharp decline in raw cotton prices, Cotton Mill shares ruled very steady with a moderate business.

The undertone of the market was good and Operators are inclined to push up prices. The Sino-Japanese tension is likely to continue and is having bullish effect on the local market. General feeling is bullish and indications are in favour of further improvement.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1,102 and declined to Rs. 1,092 under long liquidation, but again improved to Rs. 1,120 on active support. Century shares after declining to Rs. 285 advanced to Rs. 298. Central Indias were steady at Rs. 325 and Kohinoor closed at Rs. 381. Simplex shares were steady at Rs. 121.

Associated Cements closed at Rs. 149-12 and Andhras were unchanged at Rs. 1,625. Tata Powers closed at Rs. 1,447.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,615 and declined to Rs. 1,600, but later rose to Rs. 1,650, while Ordinary shares after declining to Rs. 348 closed at Rs. 354-8. Bombay Burmas were steady at Rs. 772.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY: Sept. 25.

		Rs.	as.
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	370	0
250	BOM DYEING (Rs 25)	1,121	4
100	CENTURY	299	6
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	326	4
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	230	0
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	120	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	460	0
	I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	10 6
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	168	12
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	253	12
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1790	0
100	Indore	76	4
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	142	8
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	381	4
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	687	8
250	Madras United	11	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	1200	0
250	Model	55	0
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	125	0
200	NEW GREAT (Nil)	318	12
100	Nanshahi (Re 1)	46	8
100	Phoenix (10)	327	8
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	73	12
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2330	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	121	4
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	312	8
100	Swan (nil)	127	8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1440	0
1000	Western (Rs. 10)	850	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda (Rs 2-8)	116	12
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	30	10
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1550	0
125-500	Conty (Rs. 7-8)	381	4
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	143	0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127	0
5	Union (As. 4)	5	9 0
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	149	8
	INSURANCE		
100-50	Empire (Rs. 14)	995	0
15-100	Jupiter (As 12)	15	12
20	Mercantile	55	8
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	44	2
200	Oriental (125)	4900	0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	8-0-0	
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmedabad Old	158	12
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1,627	8
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	10
50	B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	133	2
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	182	8
10	Broach	14	2
100	Karachi (4)	271	4
100	Poona (4)	212	8
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	212	0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	165	0
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1,448	12
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	960	0
100	C. Province	97	0
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	95	12
100	Mandra on	97	8
100	Pachora Jamner	94	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	99-8	XD
500	Tapti Valley	767	8
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	11	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Bombay Dyeing (1115) 1102 1100 1102 1092 1112 1123 1120
Century (295) 290 285 298
Central India (328/2) 325 322 323 320 325
Kohinoor (382/8) 378 375 381
New Great (318/12) 317 312 318
Simplex (121/14) 120 121 118 121
Swadeshi (313/12) 308 307 313
Associated (149/8) 149/8 149/12
Andhra (1627/8) 1625
Tata Hydro (165) 165
Tata Power (1447/8) 1450 1442 1437 1445 1442 1447
Tram. Ord. (131/14) 132/8
T. Steel Dfd. (1635) 1615 1610 1617 1600 1615 1612 1620 1617 1645 1650
T. Steel Ord. (351) 349 348 349 347 350/8 353 354/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (169) 169
Bellapu. (177/8) 175 176
B. Steam (210) 208 212 210 211
B. Burma (776/4) 770 765 772

2sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3	4
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1.)	51	8
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	68	8
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1,647	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	354	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	327	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	175	10
200	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	876	4
250	BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	212	8
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	771	4
50	Do. Conty. (Rs 63-3)	257	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	12
50	B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	103	8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	166	10
50	I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	55	0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	565	0
100	I. Radio Ord (15)	510	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs 25)	735	0
30	PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	94	8
15	Scindia	26	15
25	Tata Oil Mill	35	8
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1575	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	307	8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	73	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const. 1st	105	4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	100	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	159	6
7½	p.c Tata Power	1577	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd.	168	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	703	12
	DEBENTURES		
3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	109	4
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	109	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 25.

2 3/4	per cent 1948/52 100
3	per cent 1951/54 106/6
4	per cent 1941 Bonds 103/12
6	per cent U P Bonds 97/4
3 1/2	per cent G P N Cash 97
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/4
4	per cent 1943 Bonds 108/2
4	per cent 1960/70 113/1
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 118/8
5	per cent 1939/44 105/10
5	per cent 1940/43 108/4
	1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan 103/14
	TAX FREES.
4	per cent 1954/63 112
5	per cent 1945/55 120/2
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 103/12
5	per cent 1935 Mysore 123
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES.
4	per cent B P T 1974 109
4	per cent M Deb 1974 108/8
5	per cent M Deb 1949 118
6	per cent 1954 131
6	per cent K P T 1956 131

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/2 and closed at Rs. 97/4. Tone: Firm.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept. 25.

B. C. RATES T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 268 5/8
Bank's buying T T 266 5/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1.080
Bank's buying T T 1,100

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 7/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 81

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.95 24th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 25th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 25th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 7/16 25th instant
Java/London 8.92 1/2 25th instant.
London/Paris 144.56 24th instant.
London/Belgium 29.40 1/4 24th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.54 3/4 24th instant.
London/Berlin 12.33 3/8 24th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.29 1/2 24th instant.
London/New York 4.94.80 24th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.94 3/4 24th instant.
London/Italy 94.00 24th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-6 23rd instant.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 24th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 23rd instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 24th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 23rd instant.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 24th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 23rd instant
Silver New York Ready 45 24th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 23rd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 24th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 23rd instant
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 24th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 1/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept. 24.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 7/8
3 1/2 per cent	91 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 5/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 7/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	111 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy.	76/3

The Organising Secretary of the I.N.S.A. paid an informal visit to Madras to discuss the possibility of a united National Scout Movement for India. Dr G S. Arundale had very kindly made arrangements for some meetings between the Organising Secretary and certain members of the Madras B. P. Association, the Madras Seva Samiti Scouts and some members of the Madras Municipal Corporation who were interested in the B. P. Movement, on Sunday, the 12th September.

The beginning was most auspicious. The Organising Secretary whilst walking over the spacious grounds of Adyar in the early morning, come across the Mylapore Cub Pack which was enjoying a week-end camp on the special camping ground which the T.S has provided for the Scouts of Madras. The Cubmaster was an enthusiastic young man, and it was not at all difficult for the spirit of the Scout brotherhood to assert itself, and we were discussing the future of the Scout Movement. The Cubmaster was acquainted with the I.N.S.A. in Bombay and he was very confident that under any circumstances, so far as at least Madras was concerned, the B.P Movement would cease to exist by the end of the month. But more significant was the answer of the Cubmaster to a query as to the future of the movement in Madras. He said, "Above all we want unity and we want only one National Scout Movement first in our Presidency, and then in the whole of India."

Reorganizing Seva Samiti

The Seva Samiti Movement is not at all strong in Madras, but a number of troops have been organised in the city and there is a small band of enthusiastic workers who are striving hard to make the Samiti respond to the immediate needs of the National Scout Movement. It is well-known that Dr. Arundale has issued a general appeal to strengthen the Seva Samiti and then reorganise it through an all-India Conference The Madras Municipal Corporation has decided to conditionally affiliate with the Seva Samiti for a period of one year.

The Organising Secretary of the I.N.S.A. had a very pleasant meeting with Dr. Arundale and members of the local Seva Samiti together with some members of the Madras Corporation. It was a very free and frank discussion in which the desire to unite and understand each other's point of view was uppermost. The Seva Samiti has to face many difficulties as it has behind it the long traditions of the last twenty years Moreover it has to strive to make all the provinces and the Indian States pull together. The local members were in general sympathy with the I.N.S.A but they were anxious to leave as much latitude to the different provinces as possible so that there was a federation in the end with a number of autonomous provincial associations held together by t National Council.

Imminent Disaffiliation

In the evening there was a small informal party where some of the enthusiastic leaders of the local B.P. Scout and Guide Associations, the members of the Seva Samiti and some Municipal Corporators were invited. There was another free and frank discussion on vital points of difference as well as on the eleven points submitted to the B.P. Association by the I.N.S.A. Every one was very happy to find that there was so much common ground behind the apparent differences. The Madras Association seems to be ready to make drastic alterations as soon as their disaffiliation from the Imperial Headquarters is a settled fact. And this will be on the 30th of September The resolution of the Madras Association is very clear. If disaffiliation from the Imperial Headquarters is not granted by the fixed date then immediately they form themselves into a new Association It is likely that an all-India Conference will then be summoned to decide further steps.

After this pleasant function the Organising Secretary had an informal talk with Mr Kamat the Provincial Secretary of the Madras B P Association Like his colleague in Bombay Mr. Char, Mr Kamat is a very frank and genial person. Having been in the Scout Movement for more than twenty years he has fully imbibed the Scout spirit and looks forward eagerly to the organisation of a united Scout movement. Mr. Kamat took a very keen interest in the newly drawn up constitution of the I.N.S.A. and was in general agreement with it. He made some healthy and useful suggestions too. At the end there was the extended hand of friendship and co-operation for the days to come.

History through camping. Golkonda Fort, Hyderabad.

The Mylapore Cubs in camp at Adyar. Their motto is unity in the Indian scout world.

Call For Unity

The Organising Secretary's visit to Madras was useful in more than one way. It is the happiest augury for the National Scouts that Scouts of different views come together to discuss their common ideas and difficulties At least none will fail to echo the words of Dr. Arundale "Shall we not unite in Scouting at least?" The I.N.S.A. stands willing to answer the call of unity, and it is hoped that the Seva Samiti and the disaffiliating associations will do likewise Unity with the B. P. Association is impossible considering our experience with that movement for many years. But between all National Scouts there is something common something which is the greatest cementing factor to bring about unity- the sincere and invincible desire to nationalise the Scout movement. With that desire as a firm foundation, shall we not meet on a common platform and proclaim to the world that India shall not lag behind to affirm the true spirit of Scouting lives

The I.N.S.A is most thankful to Dr. Arundale for having brought about these happy meetings We need to maintain friendly contacts in order to achieve our unity. We hope Dr. Arundale and Mr. Kamat will continue their efforts to bring all national scouts together, especially since they have been closely associated with the Scout Movement for many years

* * *

The Inevitable End

The day of reckoning is coming nearer for the B. P. Association. Most of the important provinces have given their ultimatums They have rightly demanded disaffiliation from the Imperial Headquarters. The ultimatums are unfortunately not uniformly worded and in some provinces at least there is bound to be some vacillation before the love-tie with officialdom is snapped for good I am told that every possible pressure is being brought upon the provinces to withdraw their step and reconsider their resolutions. I am told that these have met their due rebuffs What is the Viceroy then to do?

I am informed by a most reliable source in Bombay that the Provinces have already received a reply to their move for disaffiliation. They have been told that the Indian Headquarters are favourable to disaffiliation from Imperial Headquarters and also to direct affiliation to the International Bureau. What does this general approval mean? The circular says that the Indian Headquarters have no authority to disaffiliate Provincial Associations. As a matter of fact the Provincial Associations ought to have known the constitution better. It is the Indian Headquarters alone which can disaffiliate from the Imperial Headquarters; and who on earth can move that white elephant? The Indian Headquarters are controlled by a Triennial Conference which alone has the right to change the constitution. This Triennial Conference consists of two representatives each from thirty-two Asso-

(Continued on Page 23)

Sport From All Quarters

A FAREWELL CENTURY

"Patsy" Hendren Bats For Last Time In County Championship Match

Those who were fortunate enough to be present at Lord's witnessed an unforgettable scene when Hendren went out to bat in his last match on a ground where he had been a familiar and beloved figure for thirty years. As he emerged from the pavilion he was greeted with a great burst of cheering; and then, while he stood bare-headed, the spectators on the North side of the ground sang "For he's a jolly good fellow!" Those on the South side took up the familiar words, and the Surrey team led by E. R. T. Holmes, gave him three rousing cheers. The cricket was held up for quite five minutes and then the man of the hour began to play as if the clock had been put back twenty years.

Surrey did not allow the feeling of good fellowship to interfere with their will to win and Hendren had to proceed warily against keen and accurate bowling, but once he had played himself in he produced his full range of strokes, and when at last he was caught off Squires, appropriately enough in front of the pavilion, he had compiled a perfect 103, and with a rising star in Edrich had shared in a partnership of 182 for the third wicket.

Could there have been a more appropriate ending to "Patsy's" career at headquarters?

In County Championship matches only Hendren has the following amazing record, according to the figures kindly supplied by E. L. Roberts:—

37,340 runs, average 50.87.

Yearly aggregate averages, 1,493 runs.

1,000 runs or more in a season, 30 times.

Head of Middlesex averages, 15 times in 19 seasons.

Head of Middlesex averages ten years in succession—1919 to 1928.

Centuries in County Championship matches, 113.

On 32 occasions he has scored 50 or more in both innings.

Hendren's complete record will appear in "The Cricketer Annual."—"The Cricketer."

MISS PAM BARTON'S BOOK

Miss Pamela Barton's much-discussed book on golf, "A Stroke a Hole", will be published by Blackie and Son shortly. It belongs to the publishers' new-sports series with "moving pictures", by means of which Miss Barton gives a personal demonstration of what she considers the best method of playing eighteen selected holes. Her practical hints are accompanied by recollections of golfing journeys and games in many parts of the world.

Several companion volumes are being added to the series at the same time—"Modern Boxing", by Len Harvey, a preword to which has been contributed by Ben Bennison; "Swimming", by William Francis and "Physical Fitness for Women", by Miss Mary S. Chamberlain, of the Ling Association, providing a systematic course of exercises which can be followed with ease by means of the films.

Lessons Of Cricket Tests Against New Zealanders

ENGLAND MUST FIND TWO "SHOCK" BOWLERS TO DEFEAT AUSTRALIANS NEXT YEAR

(By Major R. T. STANYFORTH, in the "Cricketer.")

Three Test matches against New Zealand are over, and we can now review the situation and estimate our chances against Australia next year remembering that very few first-class matches will take place before Bradman and his men are once again encountered.

One victory and two drawn matches are not very encouraging. We have on each occasion played the best available England XI, and in its composition have tried if possible to improve on the team which was so narrowly defeated in the last tour in Australia.

Let us consider what we have learnt as regards our resources, and whether such experiments as have been made are satisfactory.

BATTING.

We had at the beginning of the season, and for that matter, still have, every reason to believe that our batting is good. At the same time we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that in Test matches it has for the most part been irresolute and unreliable. We hoped that our batsmen would be able to "help themselves" against the New Zealand bowling, get accustomed to Test match atmosphere and gain confidence to meet the stronger attack of Australia, for stronger it must be, though the New Zealanders in Test matches at any rate are by no means to be despised. Except on one occasion we made enough runs, and someone was generally batting well, but there were always too many of our star batsmen in difficulties. This is hard to understand. The season was not very far advanced before Hutton, Barnett, Hardstaff, Hammond, Paynter and Ames picked themselves, and in the last Test, Compton, a young batsman about whom so much has been talked and written got his chance and took it. Not even the most biassed county enthusiast could at the selection of the above or suggest anyone better. It is a most admirable mixture of experience and youth and all of them are great stroke players including Hutton if and when he cares to employ strokes. Unless they suffer from Test match inferiority complex they should get runs against any bowling.

There are others too, ready to replace casualties and those out of form. Washbrook got one chance in the last Test and though he failed his fielding alone entitles him to another trial. Edrich is considered by many just as good if not better than Compton, Fishlock has been recovering that form which merited his selection for the Australian team, Fagg we hope may be fit next year and Gimblett must not be forgotten. If we want another opening batsman Parks has had a great year and must be considered if an all rounder is required; what of Wyatt too? He has had a good season, is not too old by any means and knows the Australian bowling. Last but not least we can always fall back on that great Test match player Leyland.

BOWLING.

After the first Test match, Voce, Verity and Gover (who came in for Farnes unavailable) were all 'sacked' as negative bowlers. Goddard, Wellard, Smith, J., and Brown did a little better in the second match, but only Goddard was retained for the third in which he bowled very poorly. Gover got another chance owing to Farnes being unfit and again did not appear to be an England bowler. Matthews appeared little better than Wellard.

All of which means that we may have some very good county bowlers but that we have not any England bowlers and that before the middle of June next three county bowlers have got to be found to play against Australia. Only two bowlers are permanent in the side, and both of them, Hammond and Robins, are change rather than stock bowlers. We have got Farnes of course who is definitely good, but he is so liable to be unavailable or unfit. However, granted he is fit, this gives us Hammond, Robins and Farnes.

We must now find two stock bowlers who can bowl a length for a long period and one must be an opening bowler unless Hammond undertakes that role; anyhow one of them must have a certain amount of pace; Smith J. Wellard, Matthews, or possibly Andrews, Hammond (Sussex), Smailes and Phillipson are all worthy of consideration. Of the other variety, Clay might replace Goddard or Verity refreshed by a winter's rest might be recalled, but there is a definite shortage of spin bowlers who can retain a good length.

Of the googly bowlers (whose chance of a place does not look rosey as long as Robins is in the side) Sims is bowling very consistently, Brown must always be remembered and Smith P. of Essex is daily claiming attention.

It is a pity that we have been unable to get a settled attack ready this summer. The selectors have done their best, but the cards are not on the table and they will have to make the best of what may be admittedly a bad job in the early days of next season.

FIELDING.

As the teams have been constituted this year the fielding has been excellent, and there is no reason why we should be inferior to the Australians in this department. We have some brilliant young fielders inspired by Robins. Washbrook put up a great show in his one match. The catching of Hardstaff has caused a little anxiety, but it is to be hoped that this is only a phase.

WICKET-KEEPING.

Ames is keeping better than he has ever done and if anything should happen to him there are several capable substitutes all of whom are useful tail end batsmen. Maxwell is probably first choice but Price, Levett and McCorkell would all be adequate.

To sum up: There seems no reason why the Australians should ever get us out for a moderate total but good batting can never make up for moderate bowling, and on this season's form it looks is if they would murder our bowling, supported though it may be by admirable fielding and wicket-keeping.

The return of Allen to first-class cricket would make all the difference, as then we should only have to find one 'length' bowler.

We lack very little, but what we do lack at the moment is a very essential part of the machine, without which the wheels will never run smoothly.

J. NAOMAL IN FORM

Scores 1,000 Runs And Captures 100 Wickets This Season

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 16.

J. Naomal, the All-India Test Cricketer of Karachi is the first player in Sind this season to complete 1,000 runs and take 100 wickets with an average of nearly 90 runs per innings and 8 runs per wicket.

He also completes 70 centuries of his cricket career.

NORMAN KILNER NOT RE-ENGAGED

Warwickshire County Cricket Club have offered re-engagement for next season to all their professionals except Norman Kilner their opening batsman.

The committee expresses high appreciation of Kilner's services to Warwickshire cricket and to the game, and it is emphasised that they reached their decision in order to provide openings next season for the young professionals.

Kilner, who before joining Warwickshire, played for Yorkshire, has been with the Midland club for the last twelve seasons.

INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

We have received the following letter from Mr. Dolly Bhogiji, of Grant Road, Bombay:—

"The prizes offered for the above tournament are small, and professional wrestlers cannot be expected to fight for mere prizes. They expect purses according to their individual reputation without considering, win, lose or draw, as in professional Boxing and many other sports.

"The above tournament seems to have no backing of any person or any other recognised association of some status in our country. It does not seem to become any permanent affair. Neither it is intended to put Indian wrestling on a sound footing, nor to help it in any way. On the contrary, from the offer of mere prizes, it seems to be more or less a money making affair.

"Knowing as they do, that it is due to their personal reputation, and wrestling that the Indian public would be attracted, Gama, Immam Bux or Gunga should refuse to take part in the above tournament, under such conditions, and not only would they be justified in doing so, but I am sure, that they would receive the full support of the Indian public."

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of Sept., 1937, will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	„	50 each
4 „	„	25 „
10 „	„	10 „
20 „	„	5 „
Total	Rs.	500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

KIRJALI

(Continued From Page 12)

hanging, with his tin eyeglass set on the purple bump substituting for his nose, unfolded a paper, bent over it and began to read in the Moldavian language. From time to time, he haughtily cast glances at the enchained Kirjali, to whom, it seemed, the paper pertained. Kirjali listened to it attentively. The officer finished his reading folded the paper, threateningly shouted at the people to disperse—and ordered the Karutsa to be brought nearer Then Kirjali addressed him, and spoke a few words in the Moldavian; language; his voice trembled, his face changed, he wept and fell at the feet of the police officer, rattling his chains. The police officer became frightened and jumped aside; the soldiers wanted to raise Kirjali, but he himself got to his feet, raised his fetters, stepped into the Karutsa and cried aloud: "Gaida!" (Be gone!) The gendarmes sat by his side, the Moldavian cracked his whip, and the Karutsa rolled away.

* * *

"What did the Kirjali say to you?" asked the young officer of the policeman.

"He, you see asked me,' replied the policeman [illegible]ly, "to take care of his wife and child, who live not far from Killi, in a Bulgarian village—he is afraid, you know, lest they may also suffer because of him. The people, you know, are fools."

The narrative of the young officer deeply touched me. I pitied the unfortunate Kirjali. I did not hear anything concerning him for a long time. After several years, I met the young officer again. We talked about the past.

"How is your friend Kirjali?" I asked. "don't you know what happened to him?"

"How could I not know" he replied, and told me the following:

Kirjali when he was brought to Jassy, was presented to the Pasha, who sentenced him to be seated on nails The execution was postponed till a pending festival. Awaiting death, he was interned in a prison.

The prisoner was guarded by seven Turks (plain people and similar brigands at heart as was Kirjali); they respected him, and with the great curiosity common to all orientals, listened to his marvellous tales.

A strong relationship was established between the prisoner and the guards. Once Kirjali told them: Brothers! My end is drawing nearer. No one can avoid his fate. Soon I shall part with you. I would like to leave you some token of friendship.

The Turks picked up their ears.

Brothers.—continued Kirjali,—three years ago, when I was raiding with the late Mikhailahy, we buried a cauldron of coins in the steppe not far from Jassy. It is apparent that neither he nor I can claim that treasure. Let it be so. You take it and divide it among yourselves in a friendly way.

The Turks nearly lost their wits. They began to gossip about how they would find that secret site. They thought and discussed for a long time and decided that Kirjali should himself lead them to the place.

Night fell The Turks removed the chains from the feet of the prisoner, tied his hands with rope and started with him to the steppe.

Kirjali led them in one direction from one Kurgan (village) to another. They walked for a long time. At last Kirjali stopped near a big stone, measured twelve steps toward the mid-day sun, stamped hard with his foot and said: (Here).

The Turks took to work. Four of them drew out their atagans and began to dig the earth. Three of them remained on guard. Kirjali sat on the stone and watched them work.

Well, what? How soon? he asked. Have you already reached the treasure?

Not yet,—replied the Turks, and worked so hard that perspiration poured from them like rain.

Kirjali began to show impatience.

What people—he said—they cannot even properly dig the earth In your place I would have finished it in two minutes. Children unfasten my hands and give me an atagan.

The Turks thought for awhile and began to consult among themselves. All right they decided, let us untie his hands and give him an atagan. There is no calamity in that! He is one and we are seven.—Thus the Turks untied his hands and gave him an atagan.

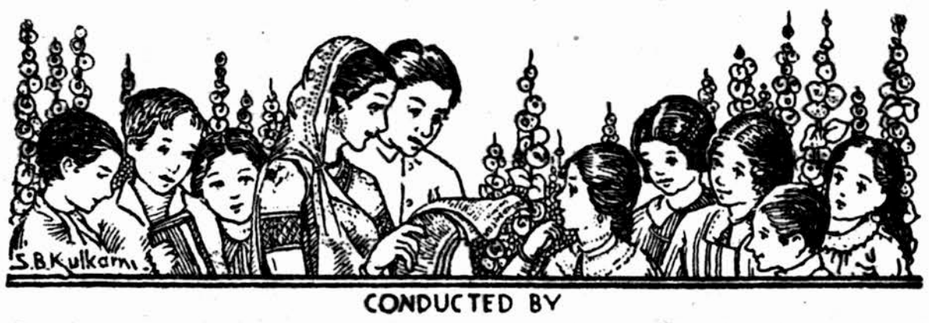
At last Kirjali was free and armed. He must have been planning something!.....He began to dig quickly, the guards assisted him...Suddenly he thrust his atagan into one of them and leaving the blade in his breast, snatched from his girdle two pistols

The remaining six, seeing Kirjali armed with two pistols fled.

Kirjali is now raiding in the vicinity of Jassy. Quite recently he wrote a letter to the Governor demanding from him five thousand leves. (old Turkish coins) and threatening, in default of payment, to set Jassy on fire and approach the Governor himself. Five thousand leves were sent to him.

What a Kirjali?

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The Anniversary Week of the birthdays of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and Balkin-ji-Bari begins to-day. . . .

Just as this paper will be distributed in the morning—the Bombay Children would be preparing to go on an excursion to Fort Bassein: So also children at other places would start their programme one way or the other.

I have learnt from various centres, institutions, children as well as elders, how they are going to celebrate the Week—And, surely, all of them have fixed up very nice and interesting programmes. I hope they will kindly send me their reports, and also the photographs if any have been taken on the occasion, for publication in these columns and in our official magazines.

* * *

BOMBAY CELEBRATIONS

In Bombay, the various centres have fixed up Flag Salutation, Social Gathering, Exhibition, Sports, Discourses on the Lives of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant, Visit to Harijan and Poor Children, Collections of the Poor Children's Fund and the Anniversary Function, when children will show their histrionic talents and win prizes.

I am very glad to announce that this Children's Week, on practically the same lines and with the same programme, would also be organised at Baroda, where a new centre is hoped to be started during that time. I sincerely trust that the Branch that is to be started there will work nicely and prove useful to the country.

And one thing more—In memory of these celebrations, we would like to organise a Prize competition too in this Corner It will appear in this paper next week along with the result of the last prize competition. Please be on the look-out. It will be a very easy one, and every one of you should take part in it.

* * *

THE 4TH ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING

This time, as perhaps you know, the All-India Children's Gathering is to be held here in Bombay. The work has already started as you will see from the following General Secretary's note. But you must now be careful to see the local news columns of the various newspapers from time to time for the future developments of the work in this connection.

The All-Bombay Central Executive Committee of Balkan-ji-Bari-The All-India Children's Association have decided to hold the Fourth All-India Children's Gathering at Bombay, and fixed the dates 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th December 1937 for the purpose, provisionally.

The Reception Committee members are being enrolled, and the following are the minimum fees fixed for them:—Children upto 12 years old As. 4, Boys and Girls from 12 to 16 years old As. 8, and Elders Re. 1.

Children are the citizens of tomorrow. And this movement to bring them together, and to give them a chance to see various places and to acquaint them with the modern activities should be encouraged by one and all.

Three Children's Gatherings have been held so far. It is now the turn of Bombay to hold the fourth gathering. We hope Bombay will rise upto the occasion and do her best.

It is a duty of all young and old to join the Reception Committee. Their meeting is proposed to be held on 10th October 1937, when full details in this connection will be discussed and decided.

Further particulars from:—M. J. Parmar, General Secretary, All-Bombay Children's Association.

Sharda Mandir, 1st Road, Khar. Bombay 21.

* * *

MY TREASURE

(By Bro. K. R. V. Nath)

My treasure! My only treasure!
O! who can say where it lies?
Locked in any 'Treasure chest'?
nay—
Nor hidden from human eyes!

Not in any underground cells
Buried in deep secrecy;
Not any ancient graves under
Nor hidden in mystery!

My treasure! treasured up it lies
In flowers fair, in lot'ses
Blooming blithe and gay in ponds,
And softly blushing roses!

The crowning plumes of lilies gay
Blooming in light argentine!
The rippling lakes that dazzle bright
In bright silver moon-shine!

With thousand twinkling diamond stars
The azure serene skies!
The breeze that blows the fragrance sweet
Of daffodils fair, their sighs!

The brooks that murmur soft and low
'Neath the peaceful canopy!
The streams that glide in glittering gold,
O! that charming scenery!

The ashy light of dawn and dusk
The Cuckoo's melodious band!
The larks that sing in chorus notes,
O! Heaven's Orchestra grand!

My treasure! these things, my treasure!
The only treasure I have!

WIN A SCHOLARSHIP OF RUPEES FIVE

PER MONTH FOR A YEAR

You will find this scheme in the Special Birthday Number of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper."

Full of beautiful pictures and interesting reading matter It is ready

Send for a copy to-day, enclosing 4 As. stamps.
Manager, "PUSHPA—THE CHILDREN'S OWN PAPER",

31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH

Birthday Registration
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) ....

.....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY

.....

Fill in and send to:—
Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY

(By Bro. Ram L. Kisani)

Although it is one hundred and four years since our great hero Raja Ram Mohan Roy died, he is amongst us to-day in spirit. We cannot think of the many reforms in our social, religious and political life without remembering him.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born at Radhanagar in the district of Hooghly, Bengal, on the 22nd May, 1772. His father was a small landowner and an orthodox Hindu.

Even as a boy of seven Ram Mohan Roy showed such genius that he was sent to Patna to learn Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit. At home he had received his early education in Bengalee.

When he was sixteen, he wrote in Bengalee a book entitled "The Idolatrous Religious System of Hindus.' This agitated his orthodox father who turned him out of his house. At that time he spent some years in travel grasping the principles of Buddhism and Christianity.

After his father's death he returned to his home and spent some years in studying English. This enabled him to get a Government post which he held from 1806 to 1814. Then he settled in Calcutta to devote himself to service.

He wrote on the Vedanta philosophy and to reform Hinduism he founded the Brahmo Samaj, "For the worship and the admiration of the Eternal, Unsearchable Being, who is the Author and Preserver of the Universe."

It cannot be said that he was only a religious reformer, for he revolted against the evil practice of 'Satee.' He was so oppressed with the sense of pain at the inhuman practice of the burning of widows that he used to visit the cremation ground to argue with the parties and to prevent such deeds if possible.

In 1830, the ex-Emperor of Delhi bestowed on him the title of Raja and sent him to England as his representative. He presented petitions to the House of Commons in support of the abolition of the Satee rite. And it was abolished once for all during the Governor-Generalship of Lord William Bentinck.

Besides being a social and religious reformer, Raja Ram Mohan Roy rose against the Government Ordinance of 1823 curtailing the freedom of the press and hence became known as a political agitator as well.

At last at the age of sixty-one, on the 27th September, 1833, he passed away. On this hundred and fourth anniversary of his death we do well to hold his name in honoured remembrance. We salute Raja Ram Mohan Roy for his signal services he rendered to his country, he loved so well.

* * *

REPLIES

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from his sisters and brothers, and he will promptly reply to their enquiries and try to solve their small difficulties as simply as possible.

Sis. Sheila D'Mello (Nagpur): Well, if you think, you are not nearly 12 years old, it is all right. The competitions and their results appear in our various Corners and Magazines regularly. Your story is under consideration.

Bro. Doulat Ram (Karachi): Glad to know you are a partner of Mahatma Gandhi in his Birthday Celebrations. Please accept my greetings for and Many Happy Returns of the occasion. Thank

Karachi Balkan-Ji-Bari Boys' Camp.

Karachi Balkan-Ji-Bari Girls' Camp

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Little Pushpa

you for your greetings to the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Bro. Narain G. Daswani (Bombay): Thank you so much for the letter of congratulations. May the Balkan-ji-Bari soon achieve its aim of making children as happy as possible and through them radiate happiness in every nook and corner of the world.

Bro. U. C. Gupta (Bombay 6): Your essay on "Education" will shortly be published in these columns.

Bro. Hasanali Jamal (Bombay 9): I hope you have received your certificate by this time. When you are enrolled in the Children's Association you can take part free in all competitions organised by them in various papers and magazines.

—And a Fakir: These memory drawings are done by a child—Sis. Arzan D. Master.

Enrolment forms and full particulars of the Children's Association have been sent to the following this week: Bro. Bhalchandra

A King—

J. Rele, Bro. Lekh Raj (Satiana), Bro. Mohd. Kamil Khan (Maksee), Bro. Talat Baig (Madras), Bro. Pahlaj R. Mansukhani (Hyderabad, Sind), Bro. G. S. Bedi (Sialkot).

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner".

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY

Dear Dada.

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of the A. I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps. My age is.....years

Name (Master or Miss).....

.....

Full Address .....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

A POOR BEGGAR WOMAN

As once I walked my way to Church
On a cool morn in rainy June,
Chancing to pass by a beggar,
Gave her an anna jooly soon.

Poor thing looked up, sobbed, sighed, said:—
"Khuda deinga, mera butcha"
My whole self thrilled to see this scene!
And she added—"Leinga ek butcha'.

My mind set a thinking a while
The misery of this grateful woman,
A creature like my own mother,
Yet how unlike, fagged, innuman!

I thought some more would do as I
And moving a few yards from her,
To watch how much she would collect
I stood and leaned against a pillar.

"Saheb, burrha Sabh" she shouted
With a cocoanut-shell in hands.
With a cocoanut-shell in hands,
To a neat-dressed white man in silk
Who took no notice of her rants.

One more man came, then by score,
And she begged in the same old way.
They just looked, their hearts weren't touched, and
She stood as if to go away.

Bony hands brushed o'er her furrowed
Brow and rested on tired waist.
A minute passed, a lady in sight,
She sat again in mighty haste.

At the approach of this kind soul,
"Mem-Sabh mera pass butcha hai"
She besought in pitiful tone,
"Saboor" lady said in reply.
As she opened her silvery purse,
From which out came a silver coin,
And settled in the beggar's hand.
"Khuda deinga, meri bein."

She exclaimed this time to lady,
Deeply moved by her gratitude.
The beggar then thanked God and prayed
To bless me and Mrs. Gertrude.
She seemed to be in happy mood
As she smiled and tried to go
Perhaps first to Irani-shop,
Next, to children in cottage low.

Brethren, we spend money on friends
One, two, three, four and five annas more,
All for friendship, not charity,
Won't we give pice to beggars sore?

PHILIP FERNANDES.

BOY FINDS FAME WITH BOOK OVERNIGHT

George Douglas Pope, the 16-year-old son of a Post Office employee living in a Cranbrook (Kent) Council house has won fame overnight with an autobiography which is described as a brilliant literary effort.

Douglas is earning his living by cooking and doing the housework for a friend living in a bungalow at Roffey, Horsham. He writes at odd moments—often amongst dirty dishes on the kitchen table or in a garden shed.

WRITTEN IN TEN WEEKS.

"Now I'm 16" is the title he chose for his book, which is an accurate and moving description of his life first amongst the country folk in the Weald of Kent and later in one of the poorest streets of Cranbrook.

He wrote it in ten weeks. Then, finding himself in need of money, decided to try to get it published.

Messrs. J. M. Dent & Sons, the publishers, were so impressed that they are bringing out the book this week—as it was written.

"When I wrote the book I had no idea that it would ever be read by the public." Douglas told the News Chronicle. "Now the publishers have asked me to write another, and I have already completed four chapters of a novel."

The young author won a scholarship to Cranbrook Grammar School. "That got rid of my working-class attitude to life," he said. "I made up my mind that I should never stand an ordinary conventional job. I find I can write easily, and hope to earn a living at it."

A few months before sitting for his school certificate examination Douglas had to leave. He has never received the slightest encouragement in his literary work, and his unusual outlook on life used to amuse his brothers and sisters and friends.

Puzzle Parade of the Toy Soldiers

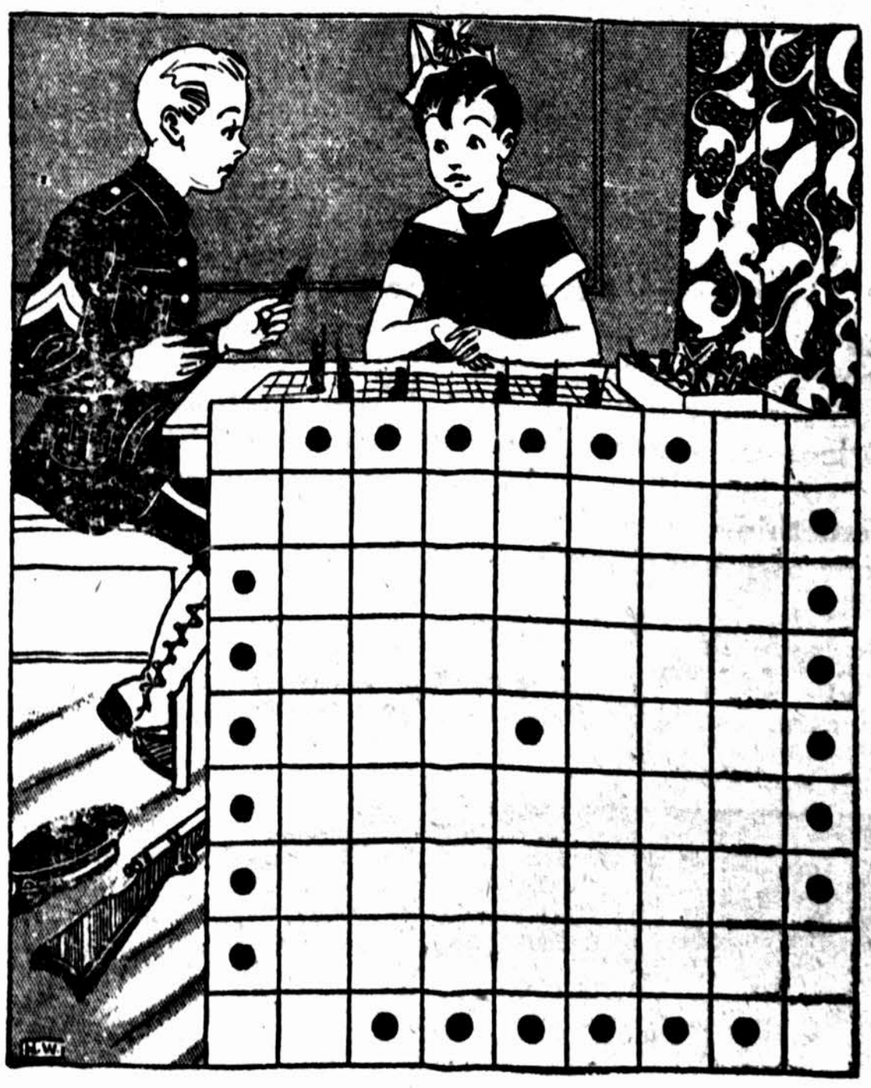
CORPORAL CARL spoke to General George in a very disrespectful manner, considering the difference in rank: "I may be only a corporal in the Boytown Brigade, but I have live boys under my command and, when I tell them to do something, they obey me. You're only a general over a box of toy soldiers."

"Izzatso?" flared up the general. "I see how your squad obeys you. You tell them to do something and they say, 'Booh'."

The corporal laughed in derision: "Ha-ha! That's all you know about soldiering. There are eight men not six to a squad seven privates and a corporal."

"Yes," rejoined the general, "in a real army, but in the Boytown Brigade every four privates has a corporal, not to mention the sergeants and lieutenants. And as for you, Mr. Napoleon, see if you can maneuver these lead soldiers into a new formation in which the men are drawn up into 12 rows with five men to each row. It can be done in 20 moves, moving one soldier at a time."

In the drawing the soldiers are shown in the positions from which they are to be moved. A soldier can be moved any distance in any one direction, horizontally, vertically or diagonally. No jumping over another soldier is permitted.



(For Solution See Page 48)

The Stage In Maharashtra

(Continued from Page 7)

was also brought up-to-date and wigs and other devices were ordered from Paris direct.

Ram Ganesh Gadkari, the author of "Ekachpyala," claimed to be a disciple of the late Mr. Shripad K. Kolhatkar. He wrote "Premsanyasa" (a play advocating widow re-marriage), "Ekachpyala" (a social play) and "Bhavbandhana (a social comedy). By his advent the hitherto eminent playwrights went into the background. His rich language, his powerful themes and his more appealing humour won for him the laurels of the day. His was the power to make the audience weep in one scene, and in the very next to plunge them into fits of laughter. He adopted the Shakespearean style of dramas. The Shakespearean kind of drama saw its highest popularity on the Marathi stage in the plays of the late Mr. Gadkari.

Stage Technique

Thus till the year 1922 the Shakespearean style was predominant on the Marathi stage. A little before that, Mr. B. V. Warerkar, an author of repute, had concentrated on the social drama. He popularised his "Hatch-Mulacha-Ban" (a comedy on the dowry system), and "Sanyasacha Sansara" (in which he advocated that Christian-Hindus should again be taken into the Hindu fold) at the hands of the late Mr. Krishnarao Bhonsle, a musician-actor few of whose calibre have appeared on the Maharashtrian stage. By the year 1922, Mr. Warerkar was very much impressed by the writings of Bernard Shaw, Barrie, Ibsen and others. After the year 1923, he introduced the latest English stage technique in his plays. He concentrated on the social drama and insisted upon the 'one act, one scene' composition. We have seen that in the eighties that performances extended from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m.. Later on, the benevolent police had laid it down that all entertainments should end by 1-30 a.m. The conditions of social life were undergoing a great change and a demand was being made, especially at places like Bombay, for the maximum of entertainment in the minimum of time. Warerkar, for the first time, introduced in the year 1923 a piece which could be performed within the space of three hours. This was the beginning on the Marathi stage of the short drama written in up-to-date Western technique. It has now become more popular so much so that the Shakespearean style of drama is getting out of date.

Women On Stage

The scarcity of talents like Balgandharva made room for women to enter on the stage. Society and social conditions had undergone a change. Women had already appeared on the screen and to step from the screen to stage was not difficult. Economic conditions compelled women to follow any profession they could honourably. There was the lure of wealth and popularity in the dramatic profession. Even before the year 1929, women of a very ordinary type had joined some stray companies, yet the first really eminent company in which women artists played the female roles was formed in the middle of the year 1929. This company was led by the great Maharashtrian songstress, Mrs. Heerabai Barodekar. She was supported by her sister Mrs. Kamalabai Barodekar who played her roles in a charming manner. This concern attracted huge incomes and great public support for a couple of years, but it saw its end in the middle of the year 1933 due to disruption and economic causes. By that time another band of artists had come forward, and they performed dramas in the English style. They were led by Mr. Keshavrao Date and supported by female artists, chief amongst whom was Mrs. Jyotsnabai Ghole. They produced adaptations of Ibsen and the plays written in the Ibsenian style. They presented a completely anglicised outlook. Their plays however failed to catch the imagination of the public and the concern was short-lived.

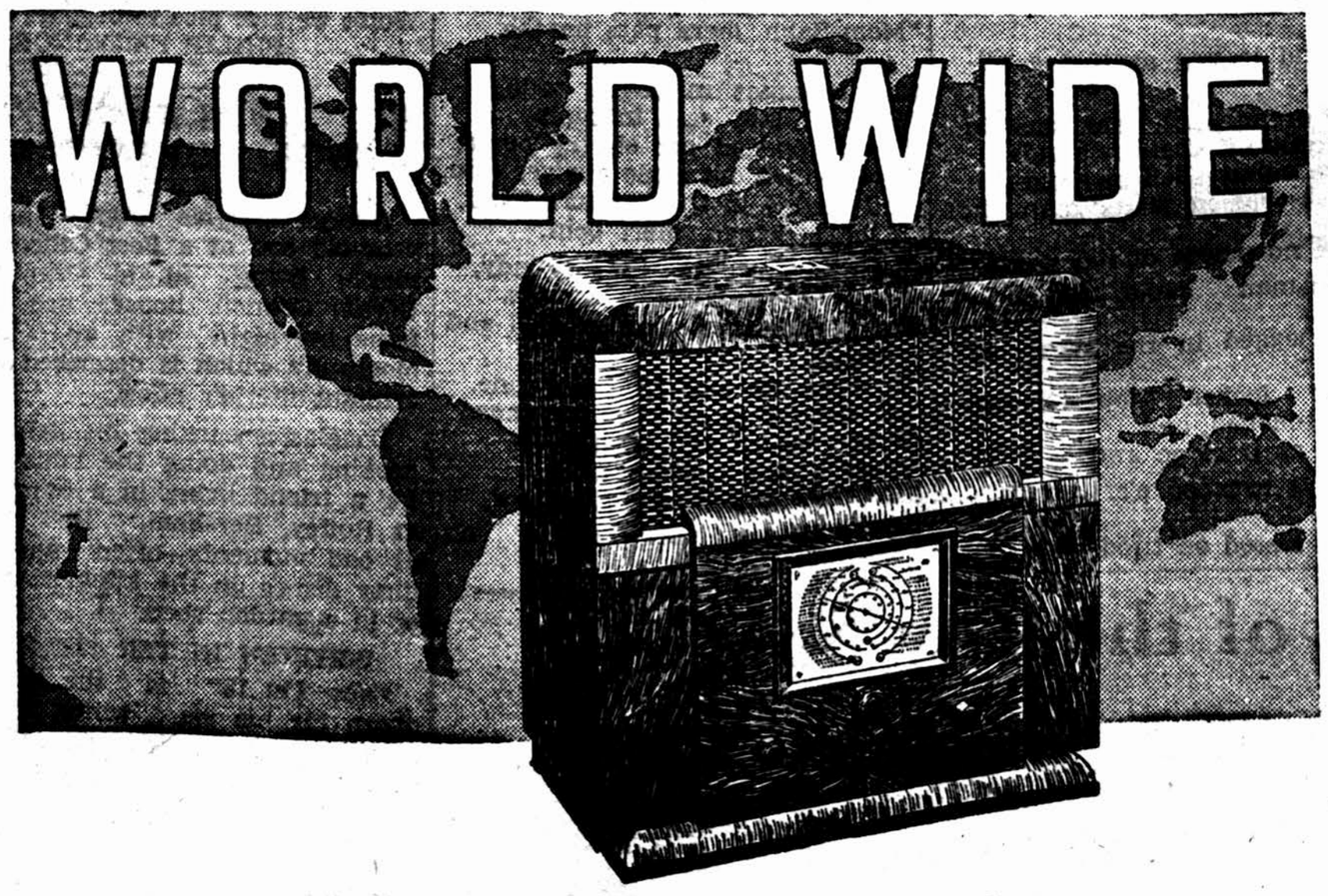
The absence of talented artists who could effectively continue the life-work of Balgandharva, the short-lived existence of the new concerns started on the strength of female artists, the unsuitability of the Shakespearan style of dramas (which yet fascinated the public) due to change in social conditions, the failure of the short dramas written in the Ibsenian and Shavian styles for want of public appeal—all these had contributed to the weakening of the dramatic profession. While this was happening, in the year 1931 come the bolt from the blue—I mean the competition of the screen which had begun to speak. The talkies have disorganised the stage throughout the world, and no wonder that for a while the Maharashtrian stage faced the inevitable question, 'To be or not to be.' Leading actors of the stage went to the screen, and even Balgandharva did it for a year or two.

But the tide is turning. The lack of real merit in the talkies (barring a few exceptions) is again diverting the attention of the public and of the actors as well from the screen to the stage. In the middle of the year 1936 Balgandharva staged a come-back. Though it is facing bad days, it can be surely said that the dramatic art has come to stay. Real talent is what the public are pining for. They are fed up with the talkies and I confidently hope that a new and prosperous era is in sight for the stage in Maharashtra.

Insulting To Call Man Insane

"I think I should be insulting him if I suggested that he did it when he was insane", said the coroner at the Ashburton (Devon) inquest on Frank Percy Willmott, a cafe proprietor and former organist, of Dartford, Kent, whose body was found on a lonely part of Dartmoor.

The Coroner (Mr. E. Hutchings) recorded a verdict that Willmott "took his life by cutting his throat when suffering from acute depression as the result of a long struggle against adversity."



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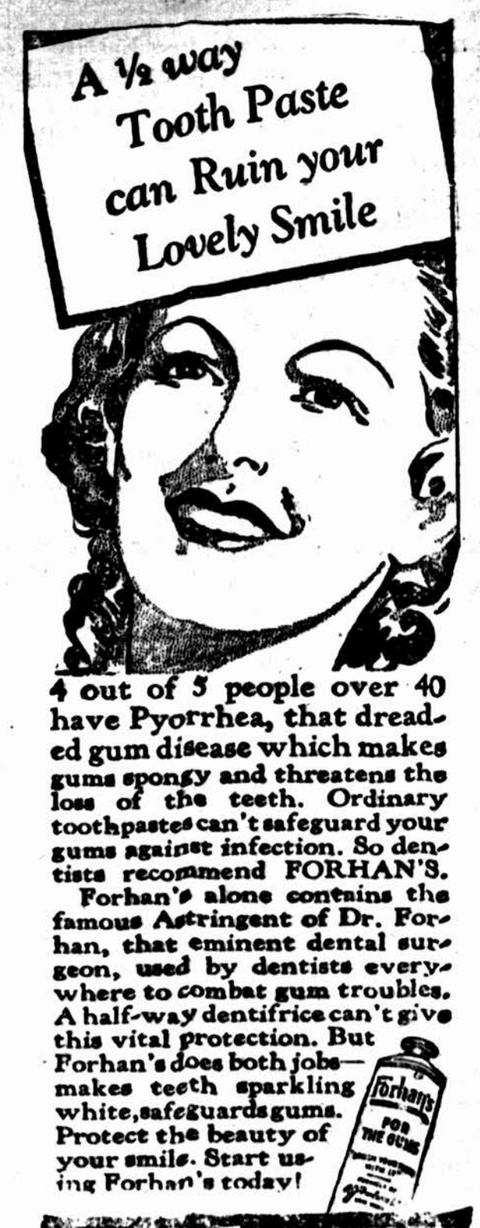

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Erotic Rights Of Women

(Continued from page 1)

women have been robbed of the very means to attack it. The erotic aptitudes of women can only be developed where the right atmosphere exists for them and this can never be so long as man is permitted to enforce his ideal of female sexuality on the world

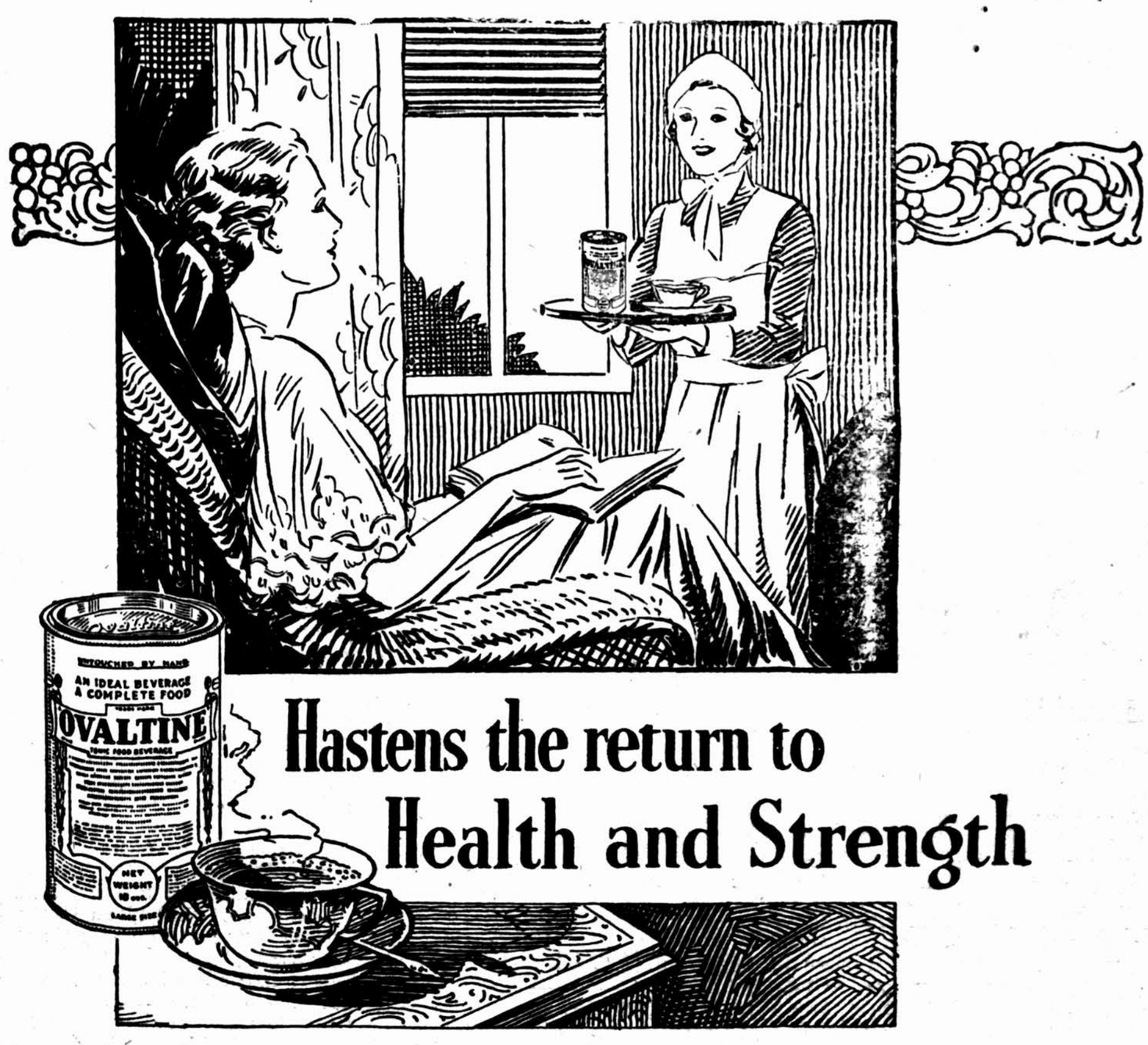
Change At Last

Nevertheless, we do see a change taking place to-day. This is to a certain extent due to the fact that men, at any rate European and American men, are beginning to accept their women folk as their comrades in the every day work of the world instead of, as heretofore, beings who were ideally on a level above themselves but practically on a level considerably below themselves. This is no doubt partly due to a diffusion among educated people of a knowledge of the primary facts of life in the two sexes . On this account, we see the young European and American male to-day showing quite a new attitude towards women and marriage, an attitude characterised by a simplicity and frankness unknown fifty years ago. A desire for mutual confidence is growing up between the two sexes along with an appeal to understand and to be understood. It is in an atmosphere of this sort that the erotic activities of women can exist and develop. As far as it is possible to ascertain, something of this type of feeling is noticeable in Japan, China, and even in Turkey. In this country, on the other hand, in spite of constantly spreading female education, this change of feeling is practically non-existent. The Indian woman continues to live in the stifling atmosphere of the man-convinced and man-made ideals of feminine sexuality. The giving of dowries continues to the embarrassment, if not to the ruin, of numberless families. The odious purdah system continues to putrify the air of millions of homes. Those responsible for female education, in their frenzy to promote academic achievements among their pupils, remain unaware of the dry-rot which is eating away the hearts and souls of thousands of young Indian girls.

Where Failure Fails

Every woman is entitled to consumate her biological destiny, that is to give birth to a child. What, on the other hand, she is not entitled to is to give birth to a child whose prospects are very poor through bad inheritance of becoming a worthy member of society. The trouble is that the majority of us are so much more interested in the melodrama of adultery we find so little time to study the science of procreation.

As Dr. Havelock Ellis has said: "What we may choose to call an erotic right is simply the perfect poise of the conflicting forces of life, the rhythmic harmony in which generation is achieved with the highest degree of perfection compatible with the make of the world. It is our part to transform Nature's large conception into our own smaller organic mould, not otherwise than the plants to whom we are far back akin, who dig their flexible roots deep into the moist and fruitful earth, and so are able to lift up glorious heads towards the sky." —"Marriage Hygiene."



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BLOOD TEST FOR DRUNKENNESS

Safeguard For Innocent

"Blood-alcohol concentration" test which provides a safeguard for an innocent man who might be charged with drunkenness on the smell of his breath and an unsteady gait due to some defect is described in a letter to the "British Medical Journal."

The letter is written by Dr. J. Davidson, Director of the Metropolitan Police Laboratory, Hendon, and his assistant. Dr. L. C. Nickolls, and states: "We must emphasise that the blood-alcohol test does not penalise the guilty, except in so far as it renders the defence more difficult, but it is of enormous value to an innocent person.

"A person who has had a glass of beer and is charged on the strength of the odour of alcohol in his breath, or whose defect is due to disability or disease, has in the blood-alcohol concentration test a perfect answer to the charge."

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Matrimonial Tangle

Church Is Up Against The Problem Of Rich Woman

"Marriage is still the chief occupation open to women, and we may suppose it may continue to be their chief occupation, if not for ever, at all events for a long time to come".

This statement was made by Mr. St. John Ervine, the dramatist at the conference of Modern Churchmen at Cambridge in mail week

"But" he added, "there is a problem with which the Christian churches have not yet attempted to deal!—that of the £1,000-a-year woman.

"It is the problem of the able woman of affairs or business, who does not wish to give up her work to marry, and yet wishes to enjoy, if that is the word to use, sexual experience and even to bear children

"It is not easy for her to marry, even if she wishes to, for her ability and position remove her from the ranks of those to whom men, who still have their way to make, dare to aspire.

"I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that many successful, unmarried business women are enjoying extra-marital rights, In plainer words, they are living in some sort of relationship, sporadic rather than permanent, with a middle-aged man of ability not less than their own.

"WASTED MOTHERS"

"So far are we from realising how we are wasting potentially fine mothers that our local authorities cannot be restrained from dismissing a woman teacher from her employment when she marries.

The Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Barnes) suggested that to avoid some of the difficulties of which Mr. St. John Ervine had referred, civilisation had to get rid of wars that impaired the balances of the sexes

"From the point of view of sexual morality in the future, the aeroplane is valuble in that it destroys men and women in equal numbers" he said.

After Canon Guy Rogers Rector of Birmingham, had spoken on the Church and the economic and political situation, the Rev. C. J. Hardwick described the "perverted skill" of modern art.

THE "NEW DOPE"

The average good detective novel successful play, best American film, or Academy picture, whether one admired or loathed it, was miraculously clever, he said.

There was the same display of almost superhuman skill in industry and sport.

But, in nearly every case, it was a perverted skill. The motive of art to-day was the dope-motive. It was the motive of the crossword puzzle. Art kept us busy uselessly.

The two forms of music most in vogue were jazz and crooning for the lowbrow, and discordant unmelodious symphonic compositions for the highbrow.

"There is more than a little in common between the broken, drunken, paralytic rhythms of jazz and the cacophony of the modern symphony", he said.

"The cinema is the most efficient escape-mechanism that has ever been invented—far better than the gin-palace of old times.

"It serves the proletariat as well as the middle classes. So long as we have the cinema and commercialised football, the proletariat will give no trouble to their masters in England".

MISS MURIEL LESTER

Miss Muriel Lester, whose book "It Occurs to Me" will be published by Harper at the end of September, set out on a journey that should add another chapter to that autobiography. She is sailing by the Queen Mary to attend the National Conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliation at Bound Brook, in New Jersey, at which such questions will be discussed as "Can violence be kept out of industrial conflict?" and "Spiritual resources for peace." Mr. Y. T. Wu, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A., at Shanghai; Mr. Seiju Hirakwa. of the Society of Friends, Japan; and Pierre Ceresole, of the International Voluntary Service, will speak at the session on "Pacifism abroad."

Afterwards Miss Lester will for three weeks take part in the national preaching mission. as she did last year, and then, on behalf of the American Fellowship of Reconciliation, address a series of meetings from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On December 11 she leaves for a stay of two or three months in China, where during her previous visits she made many friends. Miss Lester hopes to be able to go to Japan, where she also has many friends.

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Ancient Temples Of Kulu

(Continued from page 9)

caste whose duty it is to attend the "devta" at "melas," or whenever brought out of the temple, on which occasions they perform on the weirdest of instruments, tom-toms, reed pipes, long brass or copper horns, cymbals and sometimes bells, and when primed with "loogree" (rice beer) they outwagner Wagner.

There are some thousands of these musicians employed by the temples in Kulu, who receive payment for their services from temple lands in the shape of half a "biga" about one-tenth of an acre of land, for each man, free of rent, and also, when with the "devta," one seer of rice a day each, and a share of the meat killed in the "devta's" honour.

The "chelas" under inspiration, and after much pretended self-castigation with chains and knives, the sight of which is absolutely farcical are prepared to answer any questions put to them by the ignorant and easily deluded people as to weather, crops, the probability of children, or any other subject they have put to them, for under inspiration a "chela" is omniscient. For his services he receives a grant from temple land far in excess of that given to the musicians, often as much as six or eight "bigas."

I have had one of these gentlemen in my service, and on my asking him how he could participate in such a palpable fraud, he assured me that when before his "devta" he became "behosh," which may here be taken to mean senseless and for the time being dead to the outer world, and that when in this state the "devta" replied to his questions, and he passed on the answers to the petitioners!!!

Punishment For 'Devtas'

My "chela," at any rate, enjoys a reputation, for within the past few days the people of his village having vainly supplicated the "devta" for rain through the other "chelas" attached to the temple, applied to me for his services, saying that they were convinced that he can obtain it. He himself professed to be of the same opinion, and informed me that last year, when the foot and mouth disease was rampant, he interceded with the "devta," and the disease stopped at once!! Nothing like faith!!!

The local "devtas" are applied to in all difficulties, and if they fail to give satisfaction the priests have devised certain means of punishment for them, such as leaving them out in the rain, shutting them up in other temples, or even beating them with shoes. The "poojaris" settle auspicious days for the commencement of harvests, and have control of the temple funds, and the "kardar" is responsible for the cleanliness of the temple buildings and the dress and adornment of the "devta."

Drinking "Loogree"

At "melas," the "devtas" are brought out in great state, dressed in their best, and wearing their jewels. They are carried to the "mela," preceded by their bands, and accompanied by a crowd of villagers. On arrival at the "mela," they are placed on the ground, and around them the men dance, whilst the women sit in admiration devouring unlimited native sweets, or joining in drinking "loogree," with the men.

When the "devta" is asked questions the procedure is as follows:

Placed in some selected spot, the "poojaris" dance before it, offering it food in the shape of rice and ghee in small dishes, ringing a bell, and going through all kinds of contortions. They then hand the knives and chains to the "chelas," who, stripped to the waist, and with their well-oiled hair hanging loose down their backs (when off duty, it is worn in a pig tail), make pretence to cut themselves under the arms, and swing the chains across their shoulders, taking care, however not to hurt themselves, and when this farce has been going on for some time, they are supposed to be fully inspired and are ready to put any questions that the credulous people may propose to them, to the "devta," and any answers they give are supposed to emanate from the "devta" and the suppliants are satisfied.

Remarkably Beautiful

Kulu is the home of all that is best in Himalayan fruit, the country whose very name conjures up visions of wooded valleys and running water, green meadows and lazy cattle. The valley of the river Beas, whose course presents a succession of magnificent scenery, including cataracts, gorges, precipitous cliffs and mountains, clad with forests of pine, towering above the tiers of deodar on the lower rocky ledges, is remarkably beautiful, and has gained for the Kulu valley the reputation of being the prettiest part of the British Himalayas.

Among mountains renowned for their stately deodars, there stands one in the Kulu valley that is a veritable giant. Standing quite alone in the Solung Valley at 8,000 feet, and close to the Solung village, not marking the site of any temple, one wonders why it has been spared for 1,000 years, for it must be at least that age. These beautiful trees are safe when they shadow a temple, and all of the finest now remaining, owe their preservation to having been so placed, but this monarch stands on, no holy ground from which it could claim protection, and yet it remains.

Sound And Perfect

Some 100 years ago, so the story goes, a fierce gale in the winter carried away the greater portion of it, and from a part of the trunk which fell the villagers hollowed out a trough for drinking water, and this trough to-day, is as sound and as perfect as though it had only been in use for a year.

The tree still stands some 100 feet high, and appears to be perfectly healthy, but the trunk inside of which 60 lambs can be comfortably housed, is hollow. In its prime, it must have been magnificent, and worthy of the worship which was formerly, and in a few cases is still given to some trees which are held to be sacred in this primitive valley. This remarkable deodar has a circumference of 54 feet at 18 inches, and 30½ feet at 6 feet from the ground, and superbly situated as it is with the everlasting snows as a background it makes a picture that once seen can never be forgotten.

Remote Mountain Valley

It may be of interest to mention incidentally that the little principality of Kulu formed one of the eleven original Rajput States between the Ravi and the Sutlej, and probably belonged to some of the minor Katoch dynasties, offshoots from the great kingdom of Jalandhar (Jullundur). Hiuen Tsiang, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, visited it in the 7th century; and local legends preserve the names of eighty-seven princes who ruled successively in this remote mountain valley. Authentic history, however, first recognises Kulu in the 15th century, when Raja Sudh Singh, ascended the throne, whom tradition places 74th in descent from the original founder of the dynasty. His descendants ruled the valley till the beginning of the present century, and their annals being wholly confined to the usual Indian record of court intrigues, assassinations and dynastic quarrels

In 1846, at the close of the First Sikh War, the Jalandhar (Jullundur) Doab with the adjoining hill States passed into the power of the British, and Kulu, with Lahul and Spiti, became a tahsil of the new Kangra district.

"Wild Cargo"

(Continued from page 3)

had himself captured the animals, describing in fanciful detail the various dangers of the exploit. Lal was a fairly able kidder and never lost an opportunity to take a likely looking victim for a ride. After he had worked up the Japs to a real pitch of excitement he told them he was afraid he could not sell. It had been too much trouble to capture the creatures and he couldn't think of parting with either of them

HUGE NATIVE DEER GORES TRAVEL-WORN BISON TO DEATH

Chapter Twenty-two

Our last stop was Hong Kong where we unloaded the pair of bison on the Knowldoon Docks. Thousands of coolies work on these tremendous docks. Day and night they load and unload freight, some of them using the big cumbersome Chinese wheelbarrows, others working with carrying poles, and many of them bearing enormous loads on their shoulders. It is one of the world's most picturesque sights.

As the next boat for Singapore (my next stop) was not due until four days later, it was necessary to rig up a camp right on the dock where Lal could live with the animals and watch them.

I stopped at the Hong Kong Hotel and spent my time looking up old friends. A couple of days after our arrival in Hong Kong I decided to run over and see how Lal was making out on the dock My visit was purely perfunctory for the boy was so trustworthy that I was sure he was giving the animals the proper care.

I found that Lal had rigged up quite an establishment. He had gathered up some old sailcloth and gunny sacks and dunnage boards and had built a tent-wall around the crates. I found him standing at the improvised entrance delivering a ballyhoo on the subject of his charges and collecting pennies—those big Chinese coppers as large as our quarters—from coolies who had made up their minds they would have to see these wonderful American animals that brought such good luck to the beholder.

Lal was not the least bit sheepish when I caught him. He said he felt sure I wouldn't mind—and he was right. He was taking good care of the animals and that was all that mattered. The boy did quite a business during his four days on the dock, playing to two or three hundred Chinamen.

* * *

The boat that took us to Singapore was an American freighter that made three stops in the Philippines—at Cebu, Iloilo and Zamboanga—to load copra, lumber and other cargo for Pacific Coast ports.

Always when I put in at Philippines ports on my way from Singapore or Calcutta to America with animals I have requests from American schoolteachers to permit them to bring children on board to view my specimens. Needless to say, I always comply; and when I have the time I make the rounds from cage to cage with the teachers and children and tell them all about the different animals.

Once when I pulled into these three ports on the s.s. BEARPORT with the largest collection of animals ever assembled on one vessel—a collection comprising enough specimens to equip a fair-sized zoo—the schools were closed so that the children could view this great floating menagerie. I acted as a combination guide and lecturer and answered hundreds of questions that the children fired at me.

Always there were questions about the American buffalo. The text books used in these Philippine schools do not neglect the period in United States history when great herds of these animals roamed the western plains, and the children are tireless in their efforts to find out all about these species that so completely captivate them. One child, looking at a huge Asiatic elephant, asked me, "Is the American buffalo as big as that?" Another wanted to know whether the bison could beat the Philippine domestic water buffalo, known as the carabao, in a fight. Inevitably other children sought information as to the number of buffalo that Buffalo Bill had killed. I answered their questions as best as I could, the reply that made the deepest impression being my declaration that a full-grown American buffalo could dispose of the formidable carabao without much difficulty.

Now that I was returning to these Philippine ports where we had two and three-day stop-overs, I decided to get in touch with the school authorities and give the teachers a chance to bring their children around for a look at my pair of bison.

Although there was much interest, the children, I regret to report, were uniformly disappointed. My specimens were only a little over half-grown and not filled out and they stood only about five feet at the shoulders One of the children said. "When I saw you two years ago Mr. Buck, you said an American buffalo could beat a carabao in a fight. Why, my father has a carabao that could whip these two together.

* * *

When I arrived at Singapore the Sultan of Johore was away. (Johore and Singapore are only about fourteen miles apart.) So I decided to leave one buffalo at my compound near Singapore and go on with the other to Rangoon where, in addition to depositing the shaggy visitor from America, I had important business involving four elephants I planned to land for zoos and circuses.

I wired Friedlander that I was on my way to Rangoon with his bison and he met me at the boat with a motor lorry and a gang of zoo coolies. The zoo official was delighted with his acquisition and agreed right there on the dock to give me a fine elephant in exchange for it.

I supervised the uncrating of the bison and its installation in a shaded paddock where it could seek shelter when the sun was too blistering. The idea was to give the animal a chance to get used to the new climate by degrees.

A record of the arrival of this American buffalo is to be found in the Rangoon Gazette for March 6th, 1926, which said in part:

> A valuable addition to the animals at the Rangoon Zoo has arrived from America in the shape of a young American bison, about a year and a half old, and a splendid specimen of its class. The bison, the first of its species ever seen in Asia, was secured through the well-known American animal collector, Frank Buck, in exchange for an elephant It arrived by boat via Singapore and was taken to the Zoo where yesterday it was the center of attention..

A small fee to see the bison was charged by the Zoo, and the animal earned its hay for a year in no time.

My work in Rangoon over, I returned to Singapore. The Sultan was back in Johore, so I got him on the telephone and told him I had a present for him, I didn't say what it was, merely making a date to call on him the next day with it.

The Sultan was delighted when he found I had brought him an American sladang. He turned it loose in his deer park where he had a small herd of sambar, the biggest of Asiatic deer.

* * *

The Sultan's bison hadn't stood the long voyage as well as the Rangoon specimen. He was weak when we turned him loose, walking with difficulty and seeming stiff all over after his long stay in the crate

I suggested to the Sultan that the bison be fenced off until he got his landlegs. The samber deer is a formidable animal and I knew that the newcomer would be at a serious disadvantage if his Asiatic associates decided to be unfriendly.

"No", said the Sultan, "history tells me that your American sladang is a very strong animal. Sambar deer will not worry him."

The Sultan, who is right about animals more frequently than many trained zoologists, happened to be wrong in this case. The bison was found the next day in a corner of the park, gored to death A servant who witnessed the battle—if it can be called that—told in a few words what had happened The bison, worn out from his long journey was lying down when one of the deer—a big stag with great antlers—charged at him. Before the sluggish bison could get to his feet the stag's horns had pierced his belly.

To this day the head of that unfortunate American sladang, expertly mounted, is to be found in the Sultan's famous trophy-room.

* * *

The sudden depletion by fifty per cent. of the American bison population in Asia was not exactly helpful to my experiment, designed to prove that the North American buffalo could live and thrive in the tropical climate of Southern Asia.

The fates, however, insisted on balancing these things and it was not long before the bison population of Asia was increased. It came about this way: Calcutta, which has the finest zoo in India, grew envious of the Rangoon Zoo's bison They couldn't see the idea of a smaller zoo having a specimen that they did not possess. There is competition even in the zoo world, and a big zoo is always in a state of turmoil when a more modest institution lands a rare exhibit that results in lots of publicity.

The Calcutta Zoo did not rest until it had arranged to secure an American bison from the London Zoo, which has a respectable herd of these fabled creatures.

As if to prove that the sambar stag's victory over my run-down bison was a fluke, the American buffalo from London quickly established himself as the boss of the pasture-lands in the Calcutta Zoo. This institution has a huge moated pasturage where water buffalo, nilgai antelope, gazelles, elands and zebras are turned loose

On a visit to the Calcutta Zoo not many years ago I personally witnessed this American from London showing his Asiatic neighbours where they got off. A fine big specimen of the American buffalo, this synthetic Londoner was making it plain who ran things in that pasturage. Some keepers appeared and proceeded to unload great quantities of fresh green grass and green sugar cane. The other animals dropped back and let the big bison, which had established its supremacy, eat its fill first!

After a while that bison from London became such a bully that he had to be placed in a special paddock of his own

I don't like to crow about it when I happen to be correct, but I was right in my contention that the American bison would do well in a tropical climate. I had properly evaluated this animal as one of the truest of the adaptables." The specimen I brought to Rangoon is alive and in excellent health to this day. I might add that the bully from London is also thriving at Calcutta.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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PANYON

INDIA'S GREAT FOOD DRINK

Containing

MALT, MILK, COCOA
LECITHIN & VITAMIN
But
NO EGGS

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY.

Agents:

ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess St., Bombay 2.

SIR ROSS MASOOD:

(Continued from page 5.)

been united in the closest friendship with his family and within five minutes he had completely put me at my ease, making me feel as if I had known him for years. And he talked about Hali, about my father, about Khwaja Sajjad Husain, about Urdu literature, about English fiction, about art, about poetry, about Aligarh, while I sat and listened—enthralled.

Osmania University

The second point which deserves mention with reference to his stay at Hyderabad was his share in carrying to a successful consummation the scheme of the Osmania University. The scheme had been there for many years in a somewhat vague and nebulous form; it had the approval of the Nizam, the support of Sir Akbar Hydari and the advocacy of Molvi Abdul Haq (another dear and lifelong friend of Sir Ross Masood), but it stayed put It was largely the enthusiasm and driving power of the young Director which transformed the old dream into a reality and opened a new chapter in the history of University education in India. This achievement was not an isolated thing; it was a practical triumph for one of his most cherished and most fervent educational beliefs—namely, that education can be truly effective and national and cultural only when it is given in the student's mother tongue. He used to visualize this great country being served by a number of regional Universities, each teaching through the predominant language of its own region. He had stressed this point on various occasions and lent the support of his name and his weighty advocacy to this movement at a time when such an idea appeared an anathema to most educated and influential people—and to some men of closed minds it is still an alarming proposition. His addresses at the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Benares, at the Ravenshawe College, Cuttack, at the Education week of Calcutta last year, were eloquent pleas in this behalf He not only helped to bring the Osmania University into being and greatly added to the status of Urdu at the Aligarh University, but he was also an active and eager member of the Committee appointed to establish a Hindi University at Indore

Exquisite Taste

In his literary taste, his art values, his choice of books (in regard even to their printing and binding,) his house and garden (he was an ardent lover of roses), his sensitive responsiveness to music (he had one of the finest collections of gramophone records, Indian, English, French, Italian and Russian and could speak about music with authority) in all the many activities of his rich and varied life, he gave evidence of possessing an exquisite taste which is all too rare amongst those who have received English education in India or in England. Everything belonging to him had the distinctive stamp of his own individuality—it was never a mere copy or imitation of what may happen to be the popular vogue at the moment. He had made a very large number of Japanese friends with whom he maintained very cordial relations to the end of his life and his library contained a large number of select Japanese works and works on Japan

Of the work which he did as Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University—a position which he was invited to take up soon after he retired from Hyderabad and which he accepted at considerable financial sacrifice—this is not the occasion to speak It is a long story and has many phases, some of which are still like live wires Perhaps when the historian of Aligarh reviews this period dispassionately and has all the necessary data at his disposal, many interesting facts will come to light and many reputations will be made or marred. But that time is not yet. Sir Ross Masood's reputation will, however, emerge brighter and unsullied from this historical scrutiny, because he gave to Aligarh his whole-hearted and entirely self-less devotion and succeeded in steering it from a critical and anxious position to one of prestige and self-confidence. Financially during his regime the University received as much money as it had collected during the preceding fifty years. Administratively, he completed the necessary but painful task of overhauling and reorganizing that was entrusted to him. with conspicuous success and impartiality. Intellectually, he raised the standard of teaching and examinations, strengthened departments of studies, established the magnificent science college and initiated research in physical and biological sciences which had not been attempted before. The University regained its lost prestige in the eyes of the public as well as the Government and its alumni began to feel proud once again of their Alma Mater. But more important than these achievements was the feeling which was created that there was at the head of the University a man of broad and human culture, with imagination and courage, who could be relied upon to deal with academic matters and academic men in the right spirit. He never formed any party or clique of his own but tried to run the University with fairness and impartiality. Nor did he ever spare himself in the arduous and whole-time work which it demanded from him. His straightforwardness won the respect of the entire student community; his charming and cultured personality and his strong sense of humour won their admiration and his unaffected love and sympathy with them won their reciprocal affection. Spontaneously and sincerely he was called "Our beloved Vice-Chancellor" by the students—a compliment which was never better deserved for, even those members of the court and the staff who differred from him (honestly or otherwise) in many matters were agreed that he treated the students with the warmth of parental affection and still maintained complete hold on their discipline.

Aligarh University

But he was too independent in his views and actions and too little amenable to control from outside to be altogether a welcome head of the University and these qualities managed to make certain interests and persons feel uncomfortable. Under these circumstances he felt that he could not render to the University the service which he desired to and tendered his resignation. The secret history of this episode will also considerably intrigue and sober the future historian. But his love for Aligarh and interest in its welfare remained unabated and I feel confident that if Providence had spared him longer, he would sooner or later have reassumed the charge of his beloved 'Alma Mater' and carried it to greater fame and intellectual eminence.

I had not much opportunity of seeing or learning of his work at Bhopal where he had spent barely two years. But I had the privilege—which I shall always cherish as a dear and treasured memory—of staying with him at Bhopal a couple of times and seeing him socially at his best and happiest. His indefatigable brain was busy with many schemes—establishment of a first-class printing press, publication of translations of Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit classics, modernizing the hospital, beautifying the deserted or ungainly parts of Bhopal, establishing crafts centres for the improvement of the quality of local craftsmanship in wood, silver, gold, furniture, utensils. He had secured the services for a temporary period of foreign craftsmen with the object of training local workers into producing new and more modern and beautiful patterns and it was understood that they would be sent back after they had imparted the required training.

A Unique Personality

Does that exhaust Sir Ross Masood's work or give an adequate idea of all that he stood for? Not by a long way! But I shall not say anything more or his "achievements"; I should, however, like to make a few more remarks about his greatest creative achievement, his own unique personality. Physically speaking he was gifted with a personality which would have been outstanding in any country. Tall, well-proportioned, fair-complexioned, with a face which was both resolute and intelligent and registered emotions vividly and sensitively, he was an ornament to any society. When he entered a drawing room, a whiff of fresh air seemed to blow over the entire company and when he started to talk the tempo of life and enjoyment was appreciably quickened. He was easily the most interesting and entertaining conversationalist I have met in this or any other country. Chesterton has somewhere said that exaggeration is the definition of art. He knew how to utilize the art of exaggeration in his speech so as to produce the maximum effect in telling an anecdote or drawing a word picture of a scene or a character. But there was no malice or desire to offend in this exaggeration; it was just an artistic device, employed in the spirit of an artist. He had an inexhaustible wealth of anecdotes and amusing stories and experiences at his disposal which he used with the most telling and vivid effect and his quick, fertile and creative imagination was quite capable of capping one tall story with another created for the occasion. The stream of his conversation flowed sparkling and spontaneous; it did not matter if his audience consisted of old grey beards or grave Government officials. He was quietly confident that he would hold his own against any one in this field—and he did! And when he felt inclined, he was capable of sweeping them off their feet. compelling even the most hide-bound Civilian bureaucrats to recognize that they had for once met more than their match. Stiffness and self-conscious importance in people always amused him and provoked him to his best efforts. With deadly humour but with apparent gravity of face and manner he would launch forth on his conversational joy rides and make the ram-rod backed people look utter fools. That is why many of them, too stupid to parry, disliked him—they really resented his superior intellect and greater social charm.

Linguist And Litterateur

Sir Ross Masood had a very cultivated literary taste. He had made a wide and appreciative study of Urdu, English, Persian and French literature and knew a good deal of Arabic and Italian. If the Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Urdu has rendered the most valuable services to Urdu language and literature through the efforts of its savant-secretary, Molvi Abdul Haque, a good deal of the credit goes to Sir Ross, who was not only the patron and president of the Anjuman but a source of great inspiration and strength to Molvi Sahib. He had a passionate fondness for poetry and knew thousands of lines in different languages by heart. His favourite poets in Urdu were Meer, Anis, Hali and Iqbal, and he could recite the greater part of their poetical works without any hesitation. He did not write much in Urdu but he wrote a good deal in English and his command over its idiom and its subtler shades of meanings, his appreciation of its best prose and poetry would have done credit to the most cultivated of Englishmen. He spoke French without an accent and read it and wrote it with an enviable fluency. When I saw him for the last time he was reading one by one the thirteen volumes of an eighteenth century French writer, who was a meticulous miniature painter of scenes, events, and emotions and it had then occurred to me that only with a highly cultivated literary taste in French could any one enjoy their study. For Persian he had a passionate fondness and he had a charming way of reciting from great Persian poets whenever the company was congenial—and sometimes, with his boyish humour, he would do so even when his audience were deaf to all poetry. And when, out of conventional politeness they would wag their heads in appreciation, he would come out with some atrociously poor verses at which his unsuspecting victims would continue to nod their appreciation!

A Gentleman

He had a truly amazing memory not only for words but also for faces. If he once met a man, he would never forget his face, not even after thirty or forty years, and I was myself a witness on several occasions to his easily recognising people whom he had met in his childhood and, what was more amazing, describing their dress, their conversation and the occasion of their last meeting. It sounds incredible but it is true without any exaggeration. He had also the knack—known to few people—of reading people's medical history from their faces and the palms of their hands. Twice I saw this amazing performance—he described the ailments from which they had suffered from their early childhood to the present-day, although he could not conceivably have known about it, and they confirmed his readings in almost every detail. I mention this little thing—which sounds rather like a parlour trick—to show that his gifted and extraordinary mind could work with success in so many different directions.

Perhaps the most characteristic quality in him which made him such a lovable friend was his intense humanity, both intellectual and emotional. Intellectually, he was interested in all kinds of human problems and cultural achievements. His mind was sensitive to and appreciative of the many currents of thoughts and interests which distinguish and enrich human life. Emotionally he had an open and generous nature and human sorrows and joys, humour and courtesy affections and comradeship, appealed to him powerfully. He was a great gentleman in the best sense of the word—one who treated men as men, with sympathy and tact and gentlemanliness, and did not in his social intercourse divide them into the inhuman categories of high and low or rich and poor. He would show the same affectionate interest in the welfare of old servants and retainers of his family or their descendants as in that of his most distinguished personal friends. He won people's love by bestowing his own love on them and what greater compliment can one pay to any man than this that he had a heart that was large enough to accommodate the joys and sorrows of others and feel them as keenly as his own. India is infinitely poorer by his death because such a cultured and humane personality rarely flashes across the horizon of time.

A Squadron of United States Army Bombing Planes Making a Practice Flight During Recent Maneuvers.

FREEDOM from air raids on districts of congested population, such as the first one ever attempted on a metropolitan center, when German planes zoomed over London in the World War and created consternation and some damage, is believed to be assured by an arrangement of steel nets suspended by cables from captive balloons. These are to enfilade the threatened area and have been dubbed "balloon barrages."

"If the balloon barrage is sufficiently high," declared Harcourt Johnstone, chief Liberal whip, "it is probable that raids never will be attempted. The known presence of these barrages will deter the raiders. One touch of a wing or propeller against the net will bring the airplane crashing to the ground."

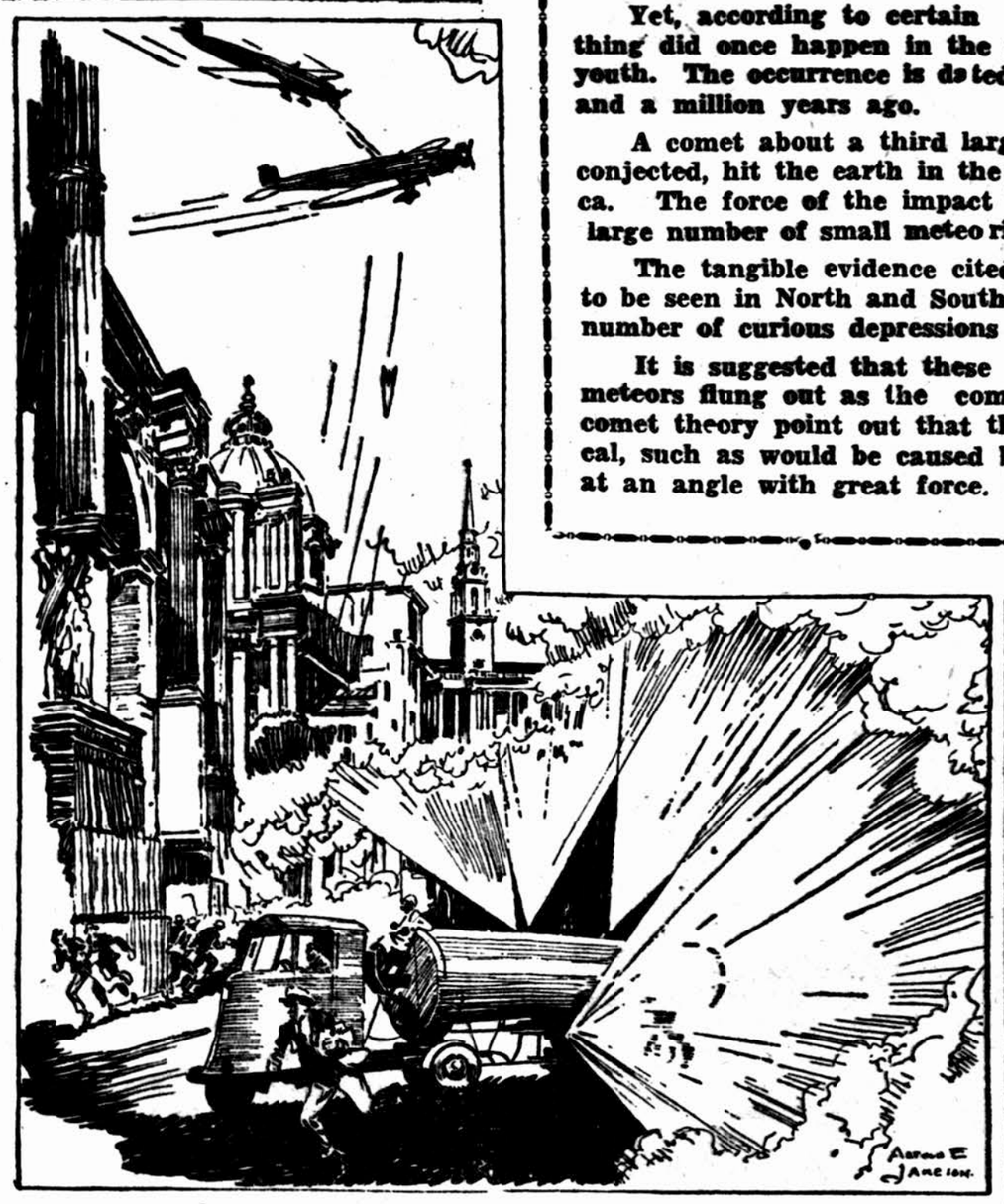
It is interesting to note that the French General Staff has arranged for

Taking the Dog Out for a Walk During a Preparedness Drill. Gas Masks Are Being Prepared for Horses and Cats as Well as for Dogs and Humans.

the immediate delivery of fifteen hundred captive, or kite, balloons capable of rising to a height of 30,000 feet to support similar steel nets and cables for the defense of Paris against attack.

Military experts have stressed the balloon barrage as one of the most efficient of modern weapons against an attacking enemy airplane.

As a further defense against gas bombs, four million gas masks are being stored in two regional warehouses in Manchester and London districts, and eleven more warehouses are soon to be built in various parts of the country. The masks will be stored in chambers filled with a special gas to prevent deterioration of the rubber fittings. The British government's idea is to provide a mask for every man, woman and child. There are masks for horses and dogs, too. Even tiny babies are to have masks.



Streams of Water Directed Against Buildings, Roadways and into the Air Quickly Remove All Traces of Poison Gas.

To dispel poison gas from streets, a new type of motor-driven water sprinkler has been built and successfully tried out under actual war conditions. The sprinkler sprays sheets of water upwards, sideways and downwards, flushing the streets, purifying the atmosphere and drenching the sides of buildings to which poison gas clings.

"It needs little imagination," says Dr. F. A. Lindemann, professor of experimental Philosophy at Oxford University, "to appreciate what will happen to an airplane charging at 200 or 300 miles an hour into a cable or net of any appreciable thickness.

"Without oxygen it is uncomfortable for a pilot to fly over 24 000 feet, so that at present a sufficient height to stop aerial bombing probably would be 30,000 feet.

"Can such heights be reached? What is more important, can they be reached carrying a cable or net thick enough to damage an airplane wing charging into it at 200 miles an hour?

"The lift of a balloon is equal to the weight of the air it displaces. This is the force (less the weight of the balloon) which is available to carry the cable.

"Near the ground the air is compressed by the weight of the superimposed air, but the higher you rise the less air there is weighting it down and the more it expands. Hence the density of the air diminishes as one recedes from the ground. The greater the height, therefore, the less the lift available to carry the nets.

"There are, of course, other complications. The balloon must be filled with hydrogen near the ground Like the surronding air, this tends to expand as the balloon rises and the pressure diminishes. One can let the gas escape through valves as the balloon rises, and make sure it is taut all the way up. But when it is pulled down and the gas it contains is compressed by the rising pressure of the outside air, the balloon begins to flop about and is very difficult to handle.

"The utility of the balloon barrage is greatly diminished if the attacking airplanes can fly over the top of it. It still has some effect, for it compels them to keep up.

"An immense amount of work is involved in the technical details of the balloon barrage. The winches to pull them down, the cables and nets, the design and construction of the balloon, all raise great engineering problems.

"Though I believe there may be better ways of protecting areas against hostile bombers the balloon barrage is a feasible line of advance. It is to be hoped that even at this late hour every effort will be made to exploit it to the utmost, unless and until some better method can be found."

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

DID A COMET ONCE HIT THE EARTH?

H. G. Wells is not the only novelist who has imagined what might happen if a comet were to strike the earth. The theme has been a favourite one among writers of fantastic fiction.

Astronomers tell us that the chances of such a calamity are many millions to one against. There is nothing fundamentally impossible in the idea that a comet, hurtling through space, might collide with our globe; but it is a possibility so remote that it may be disregarded.

Yet, according to certain American geologists, such a thing did once happen in the troublous days of the world's youth. The occurrence is dated as somewhere between 100,000 and a million years ago.

A comet about a third larger than Halley's Comet, it is conjected, hit the earth in the part that is now North America. The force of the impact broke the comet into a very large number of small meteorites.

The tangible evidence cited in support of this theory is to be seen in North and South Carolina, where there are a number of curious depressions in the surface of the earth.

It is suggested that these were caused by the falling meteors flung out as the comet broke. Supporters of the comet theory point out that these depressions are all elliptical, such as would be caused by something striking the earth at an angle with great force.

MACHINE THAT THINKS

A machine that, by tracing curves on a sheet of paper, reduces to a matter of hours the solution of complicated mathematical problems that by ordinary methods would take perhaps as many weeks, has been invented by a young research physicist at Sydney University.

Mr. D. M. Myers, the inventor, is to send the first model to England, where copies will be manufactured for possible world-wide use by scientists and engineers

The machine, it is claimed, can be adapted to solve rapidly intricate problems of railway engineering and bridge construction, range tables for heavy artillery, statistical and economic investigations, physics, bacteriology, electrical research and so on.

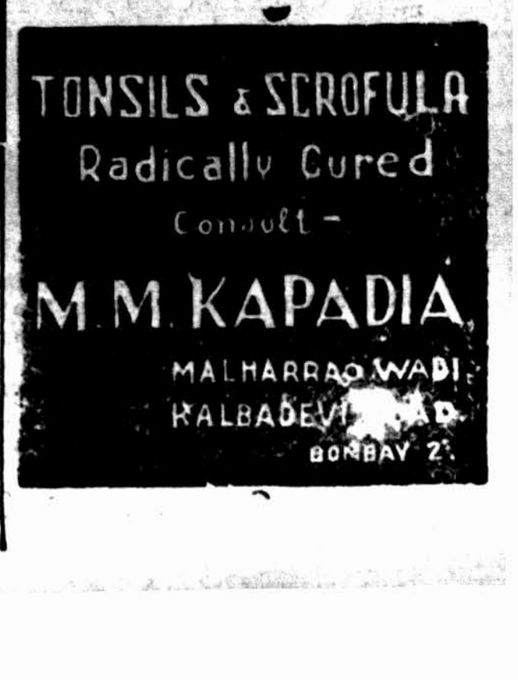
COURTESY AT THE FRONT LINE

"But is not Eastern Chahar still subject to the Chinese Government?" I asked Father Meyer of the Mission.

"Certainly and normally this district is patrolled by troops under the command of the Tutung at Kalgan. To-morrow, however, one of Tutung's staff is to carry out an inspection of the Chinese forces at Paochang, not many miles away. As frequently happens, the local commander has not enough men to show on parade, and asks the Manchurian General to lend him a few for the day. They duly arrive, change their armlets, and take their places beside the forces with which they were exchanging hostilities yesterday. This is not considered dishonest or traitorous since the Chinese will do the same for the Manchus when requested."—"Magazine Digest."

FIDO THE PARACHUTIST

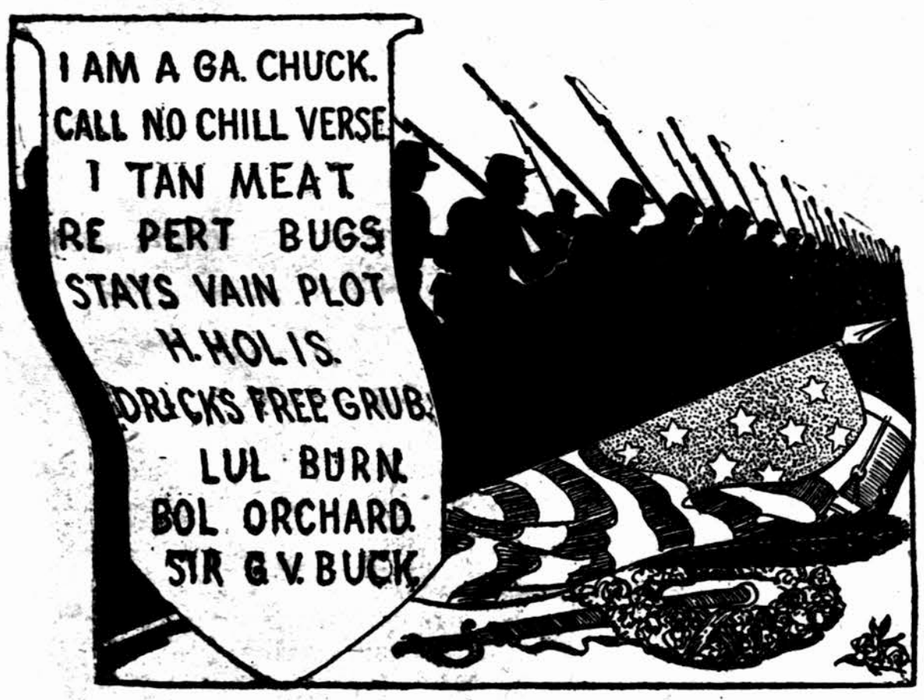
Experiments in parachute-jumping for dogs are being carried out in the Soviet army. After Soviet soldiers have landed by parachute behind the lines in enemy territory, their messenger dogs should be able to follow them by the same means. One recent experiment was carried out by a Soviet airman who climbed to 1,800 feet. At a word of command, and without showing a trace of fear, the dog is stated to have jumped into space. The automatic parachute opened and the animal floated slowly towards the ground. The dog's trainer jumped almost simultaneously, and was thus able to watch the dog as it descended. The trainer stated afterwards that the animal kept perfectly still during the descent. When the trainer called to it by name it turned its head towards him and barked. Finally it landed gently on the ground.—"Air Review," London.



Anagrams of Battles

MEMORIAL Day was first celebrated to honor the soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice in the American Civil War. Today the ranks of the blue and the gray which stood so firm before the blasts of canister and grapeshot have all but faded away before the ravages of time, but the record of what they did is imperishable.

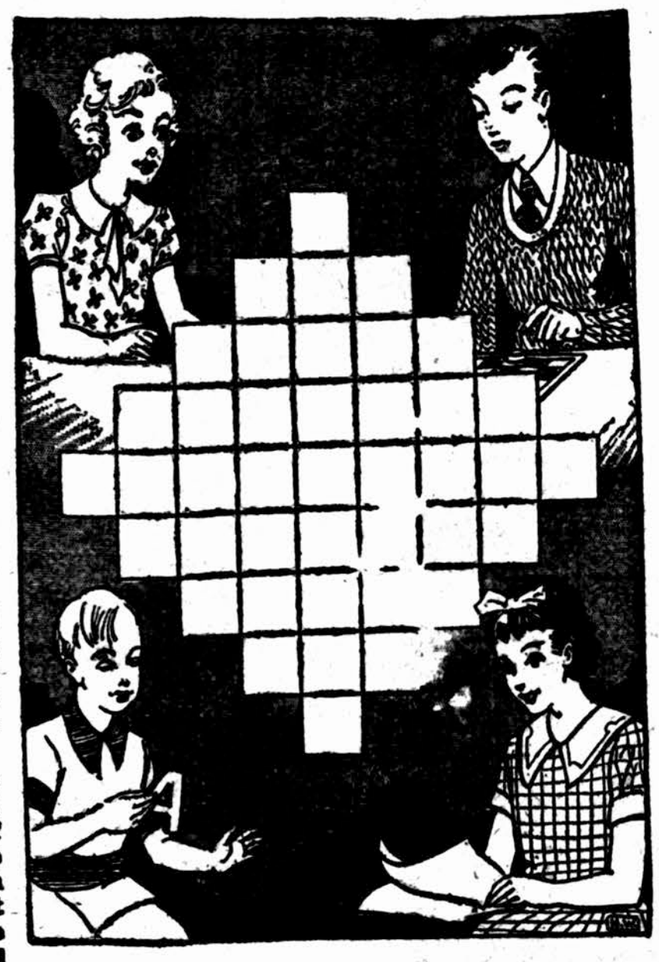
In this anagram puzzle are shown the names of 11 battles of that great war. Rearrange the letters in each line of the shield to form the names of ten major engagements of the Civil War. Then, take one letter from each of these names to spell, reading downwards, the name of the great decisive combat of that four-years' struggle.



(For Solution See Page 48)

A WORD DIAMOND

WHEN a perfect day of sunshine is suddenly washed away by a cloudburst, it is time to substitute indoor sports for outdoor sports. Although the players have to leave the ball-field, they need not abandon the diamond, for there is one awaiting them in the recreation-room. A word diamond can afford as much amusement as a baseball diamond.

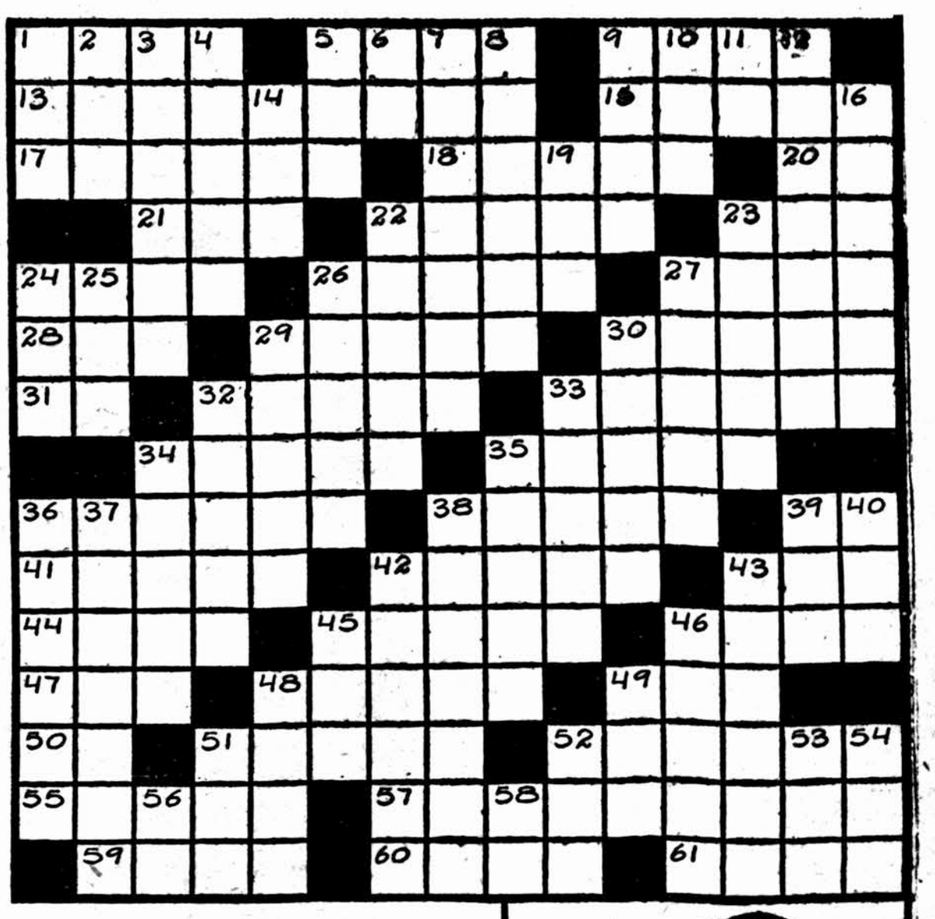


Fill in the horizontal rows of squares of the diamond with letters that spell the words defined below. If you guess the correct words, the vertical rows will contain the same words as the horizontal ones. The definitions are as follows:

1. A form of mechanics square.
2. A precious stone.
3. A light boat propelled by a paddle.
4. To embellish.
5. One of the United States.
6. To wet slightly or moderately.
7. Letter (plural) of the alphabet.
8. Female of the domestic fowl.
9. A letter.

(For Solution See Page 48)

Cross-Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Empty.
5—State of things in a given instance.
9—Highway.
13—Hinted.
15—Makes comfortable.
17—Sewed together.
18—What is the third in size of African rivers?
20—New Testament (abbr.)
21—Permit.
22—Mortal.
23—Bind.
24—What sacred bull was worshiped at Memphis?
26—Who wrote "Marius, the Epicurean"?
27—Magnitude.
28—Member of an Algonquian tribe.
29—John the Baptist was killed for criticizing the marriage of what king?
30—Who was the inventor of dynamite?
31—Half an em.
32—More recent.
33—Tranquil.
34—Fruits of the palm.
35—Guide.
36—Supplication.
38—City in England.
39—Note of the musical scale.
41—Talked insanely.
42—What legendary king had the golden touch?
43—Pursue persistently.
44—Arabian chieftain.
45—Leaf of a corolla.
46—Narrow woven band.
47—Nourished.
48—In what German state is the Black Forest?
49—Electrified particle.
50—Exists.
51—Pertaining to the sun.
52—Occurring every year.
55—Gaseous element.
57—Capable of being formed into layers.
59—A variety of flatfish.
60—Cut lengthwise.
61—What Shakespearean king was the victim of filial ingratitude?

VERTICAL.

1—Force.
2—Unit.
3—Kind of type.
4—American coins.
5—Vulgar, ill-bred fellow.
6—In time (abbr.)
7—Lawmaker.
8—Prepared for publication.
9—Lively dance.
10—Rowing implement.
11—Like.
12—Inhabitant.
14—Encountered.
16—Who was the famous collaborator of Addison?
19—Fish with a pikelike body.
22—Transportation costs.
23—What large river which rises in Tuscany flows through Ostia and Rome?
24—Peer Gynt's mother.
25—What Greek god was supposed to have invented the flute?
26—What emperor of Russia was succeeded by his widow, Catherine?
27—Spots in the skin that are tender to the touch.
29—Detested.
30—Requires.
32—Stratum.
33—Take illegally.
34—What shepherd boy was anointed by Samuel in place of Saul, whom God had rejected?
35—What battle resulted in the surrender of Napoleon III in Sept., 1870?
36—Put before.
37—What was the name of eleven Egyptian kings in the 19th and 20th dynasties?
38—Not exaggerated.
39—Dandy.
40—Grow old.
42—Disks given as awards.
43—What important river rises in the Black Forest and flows into the Black Sea?
45—Close friend.
46—Pertaining to sound quality.
48—What town is a fort and seaport in the Constantine Department of Algeria?
49—Tavern.
51—The sun.
52—River islet.
53—Of what state (abbr.) is Montgomery the capital?
54—Gaelic god of the sea.
56—Negative.
58—Note of the musical scale.

C	A	D	I	■	R	A	P	I	D	■	G	A	L	T
A	N	O	N	■	E	L	A	T	E	■	A	R	A	R
L	O	O	N	■	T	A	P	O	A	■	L	I	N	E
L	A	M	A	■	A	M	A	■	D	R	E	D	G	E
■	■	■	T	A	R	O	■	L	E	A	■	■	■	■
A	S	C	E	N	D	■	M	A	N	I	P	L	E	S
M	A	R	■	D	E	L	A	Y	■	L	E	A	S	E
O	M	A	R	■	D	A	R	E	R	■	A	N	T	A
R	O	M	A	N	■	T	I	R	E	S	■	C	O	T
T	A	S	M	A	N	I	A	■	S	T	E	E	P	S
■	■	■	T	O	N	■	T	O	Y	S	■	■	■	■
I	N	F	E	S	T	■	P	E	R	■	T	O	P	E
N	E	O	N	■	I	N	E	R	T	■	A	V	E	S
C	A	R	D	■	C	E	A	S	E	■	T	E	R	N
A	R	E	S	■	E	R	R	E	D	■	E	R	I	E

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Easy Magic with a Coin

TWO small coins, an ordinary drinking-glass and a book are all the materials the amateur magician needs to perform a very clever trick.

One of the coins is placed on the rim of the glass, with more than half of it over the inside edge. The coin is held in position by the book placed across the top of the glass. These preparations are secretly made before the trick is performed.

In performing the trick the conjurer puts the second coin on top of the book, and explains that he will drive the coin through the book and into the glass. He cups the fingers of his right hand and brings his hand down on the book. This dislodges the coin held on the rim of the glass and it falls with a tinkle into the tumbler. The conjurer then brings up his hand and without the spectators noticing it, picks up the second coin on the book.

The solution will appear in our next Sunday issue.

(For Solution See Page 48)

THE PRISONER IN THE DUNGEON

COLONEL SEL DOMTRU, in telling the story of one of his thrilling adventures in the Psxligonian Civil War, gave the following description of how he was imprisoned in a dungeon:

"I was taken prisoner and sent to the fortress of Gstqxlzania in the province of Bkvlstrz," said the Colonel. "I was placed in the dungeon of the castle, where there were four cells. Each cell contained an odd number of guards, there being a guard to every four prisoners. Altogether, the cells contained an even number of prisoners and an odd number of guards . . ."

The colonel got no further. G. Howe Smart chimed in sarcastically:

"My dear colonel, if there were four cells with an odd number of guards in each cell, the total number of guards in the cells must have been even. It is impossible to add four odd numbers and get anything but an even number."

This was as much as the colonel could stand.

"Listen, Mr. Smart Alec," he exploded, "I'll draw a diagram of the dungeon showing the distribution of guards and prisoners. We will let our audience decide which of us is right. If your contention is correct, I agree to refrain from talking for the remainder of the evening. If my statement is shown to be possible, we will have no more wisecracks from you, G. Howe Smart."

The colonel made a sketch on a piece of paper and passed it among his listeners. They all agreed that he had proved his point, to the great chagrin of the disgruntled G. Howe Smart, who was relegated to a corner, while the colonel finished his story.

Can you figure out how the cells were arranged in the dungeon?

Tragedy of the Stubbed Toes

IN spite of the many warnings to be careful, which his mother gives him every day, "Clumsy" Claude continues to be as awkward as ever. Nearly everything that he does usually ends in some kind of a disaster, with Claude as the principal victim.

The other day, while playing with his toy train Claude managed to stub his toes so hard that he howled with pain. In exasperation over her son's proverbial carelessness and in a final effort to teach him to be careful, Claude's mother gave him a word puzzle to solve.

"Take this pencil and paper," she directed, "and write down the word TOES. Change one letter at a time, spelling a real word each time, and see in how few changes you can spell the word STUB."

Claude solved the puzzle in seven changes. Can you?

The Men's Ages

THE total of the ages of two men is 68 more than the difference between their ages. When their ages are multiplied together the result is a number that is one greater than the number that indicates the present year.

When the number that indicates the older man's age is reversed the result is a number that is 16 more than his present age. When the number that indicates the younger man's age is reversed the result is a number that is nine greater than his present age.

How old is each man?

Can You Find the Two Hidden Trees?

BETTY BURBANK placed two flower pots at the entrance to her garden. She filled the pair of pots with water and chemicals, dropping a seed into each container. The next morning there were two trees growing from each pot.

Such remarkable results may cause skepticism in an agriculturist, but they are nothing unusual to a puzzlist. The latter can produce the same trees as Betty did, and in far less time, merely by cutting out the six words and then rearranging them in a different order. Do this correctly and the name of first one and then another tree will appear in the large diagonal of squares, extending from the upper left to the lower right-hand corner.

S	E	A	R	C	H
O	C	C	U	P	Y
C	H	A	R	G	E
A	G	E	N	C	Y
D	E	M	U	R	E
C	R	A	D	L	E

A Card Trick

THE amateur magician holds a complete deck of cards in his left hand, the face of the bottom card towards his audience. After giving the cards to a spectator to shuffle he sticks a tiny bit of wax on the first finger of his left hand and presses on to it a small mirror.

Taking the cards in his left hand he holds the forefinger so that he can see in the mirror the card which faces the audience and so is able to name each card shown.

(For Solutions See Page 48)

Fun with Figures

NUMBERS are not always the dull things that at times they seem to be, for their magic affords the puzzlist many hours of entertainment, as the following simple example shows:

1. What number composed of eight of the nine digits from one to nine, when multiplied by the digit of highest value results in a number that is composed of nine digits of the lowest value?

(For Solution See Page 48)

STATISTICS ON STATISTICS

Three million statistical returns were published last year in 2,000 statistical reviews throughout the world, according to figures issued in Washington

In addition, another 3,000,000 returns have been published in books and annual reports. It is estimated that statistical observations are increasing at the rate of 100,000 a year.—"Prager Presse," Prague.

Dorothy Bartlam

Miss DOROTHY BARTLAM winner of the "Daily Mail" Beauty Competition and now famous as a British film and stage star, is a thorough believer in the systematic development of beauty

She says: "That well-known saying 'my face is my fortune' is literally true in my case. The glaring lights of the film studio are merciless in their exposure of a neglected skin. That is why I take the utmost pains with my skin. My career and my happiness depend on it.

The modern woman has made a science of beauty culture. She knows that with a little effort she can possess that most charming of all possessions, a really lovely skin. I have found in my own case that a series of beauty exercises regularly carried out is a sure way of keeping my complexion always lovely. Let me give you a tip. Send for the Oatine Beauty Book. It was really a tremendous help to me and I know you will find it so too."

MARTIN & HARRIS, LTD.
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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"You know, you're not a bad-looking girl."

"Oh, you'd say so even if you didn't think so."

"We're even, then. You'd think so even if I didn't say so."

* * *

A determined man strode on to the fair ground and made for the circus.

"Where is the man who can saw a woman in half?" he inquired.

"Do you want him?" asked the attendant, warily.

"Yes, I have a job of work for him."

* * *

The squire's son, who had been abroad for three weeks, was met at the station by the groom, who looked very miserable.

"Bad news, Joe?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; the magpie's dead."

"What did it die of?"

"Too much horseflesh, sir."

"Where did it get the horseflesh from?"

"The carriage horses, sir. They died the night of the fire."

"Gracious! Has there been a fire at the house? When did it happen?"

"The night of the funeral, sir."

"Funeral? Whose funeral?"

"Your mother's sir. She died from shock when your father died."

"What! My father, too?"

"Yes, sir. The shock of losing his money killed him."

"Good heavens!"

"Yes, sir; and the magpie's dead."

"Does that novel you are reading end happily?"

"It doesn't say It only says they were married."

* * *

M'Nairn: "'Twas a fine sermon the day, Sandy, tho' mebbe a wee bit personal for ye."

Sandy (the village reprobate)—"Ach! weel, mon, I dinna ken—it's a michty puir sermon that disna hit me somewhere!"

* * *

Farmer's Wife (to husband who has fallen down the well): "I canna find the rope. Willie. Where do you keep yer insurance papers?"

* * *

A Yorkshire lad and his lass had spent the day together. On their return the girl's mother asked how she had enjoyed herself.

"Aw reet," said Jane, "but Ah think Joe's a bit mean. He nobbut spent sixpence on me all day."

"Well, if Ah were thee Ah'd tek him his sixpence back and mek him ashamed of hissen," said mother.

Late that night Jane knocked at Joe's door.

"Ele," she said, "tak thi sixpence back. An doubt if thi can afford it."

"Ee," said her lover. "Tha shouldn't a bothered t'neet. It would a doon in t'mornin'."

"What is a good way to guard against gasoline igniting?" asks a correspondent. Put it in a cigaret lighter.

* * *

First Wasp—"Where is your son Ignacius? I don't see him around these days."

—Second Wasp—"Haven't you heard? He burst a blood vessel trying to sting a rhinoceros."

* * *

Officer: "Just a moment, lady."

Lady: "I shall certainly cross, officer. I've as much right on this street as that truck has."

Officer: "Sure you have, lady—but leave your name and address before you start across."

* * * *

"Hush yo' mouf, Sam. What yo' allus complainin' of? You all 'l lose yo' job You jus' betta keep quiet ef yo know what side yo' bread's buttahed on."

"Whata I care what side it's buttahed on, man?' replied the belligerent Sam. "I eats both sides, doesn't I?"

* * *

A young artist once prevailed on Whistler to come and see his latest painting. The two stood for a while in silence before the canvas. At last the young artist asked timidly! "Don't you think, Sir, that this painting of mine is—well—er—tolerable?'

Whistler's eyes had a dangerous twinkle in them as he replied "What is your opinion of a tolerable egg?"

The only reason why a great many people do not own a hippopotamus is because they were never offered one for a dollar down and the rest in easy payments.

* * *

Sure. Mike, my boy, and what's the idea of wearing a mourning band on your left leg?" asked Cassidy, wonderingly.

"Me mither has passed away, an' all an' all," said Mike, miserably.

Cassidy scratched his head, puzzled. "Why, then, do you wear it on your leg instead of on your arm?" he asked.

"Well, she was my stepmother," said the other.

* * *

The memory expert had been giving his turn in the village hall. The audience had not been enthusiastic, and the questions asked at the end of the show really infuriated the man.

When one dear old lady came up and asked him to what he attributed his remarkable memory, he thought it was time to call it a day.

"Well, madam," he explained, without a smile, "when I was in the Air Force I once had to make a record parachute jump from a height never before attempted. Just as I jumped from the plane, the pilot leaned over the side and yelled: 'Hi, you've forgotten your parachute!'

"Believe it or not, lady, that taught me a lesson, and I've never forgotten anything since."

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

Battle Anagrams: The names of the ten battles are Chickamauga, Chancellorsville. Antietam. Petersburg, Spottsylvania, Shiloh, Fredericksburg. Bull Run. Cold Harbor. Vicksburg. The name of the decisive battle is Gettysburg.

Hidden Trees: The names of the two trees are cherry and orange.

Word Diamond: The words are: 1. T. 2. Gem. 3. Canoe. 4. Garnish. 5. Tennesse. 6. Moisten. 7. Esses. 8. Hen. 9.E.

Prison Puzzle: There were two small cells each of which contained four prisoners and one guard. These two cells were contained in a larger cell which also held four prisoners and a guard. These three cells again were contained in a still larger cell which held in addition the eight prisoners and two guards. The large cell thus contained five guards. the middle-size cell three guards, and each of the two small cells one guard.

Stubbed Toes: The word changes are as follows: Toes, Tees, Teas, Tear, Sear, Star, Stab, Stub.

Men's Ages: The two men are respectively, 57 and 34 years old, the reverse of the older man's age being 18 more than his present age.

Fun with Figures: (1). To make the digits add up to 20, cancel the first 1, all the 7's and the first two 9's. To get the total of 100 strike out from the three original numbers the digits as follows: The first two 1's, all the 7's and the first 9. (2). The number is 12,345,679, which when multiplied by 9, gives the number 111, 111,111.

Word Chain: Cut three of the links forming one of the sections of the chain and use these three links to connect the remaining four sections. The words comprising the word-chain are: 1. Admit. 2. Mitten. 3. Tender. 4 Dermis. 5. Missal. 6. Salvo. 7. Vote. 8. Team. 9. Ample. 10. Plead.

Parade Puzzle: A diagram of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of request accompanied by an addressed, stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

Our Humorist At Large

"Can't you see this placard? It says plainly enough "No Smoking."

Housebreaker: "There ought to be a law makin' people put the "To Let" signs where they can be seen."

Fine Chap!

Boss: "You'll have to excuse me for being a bit shy, I've only recently been able to afford a typist."

Rent Collector: "Do you know it's ten weeks since you paid any rent?"

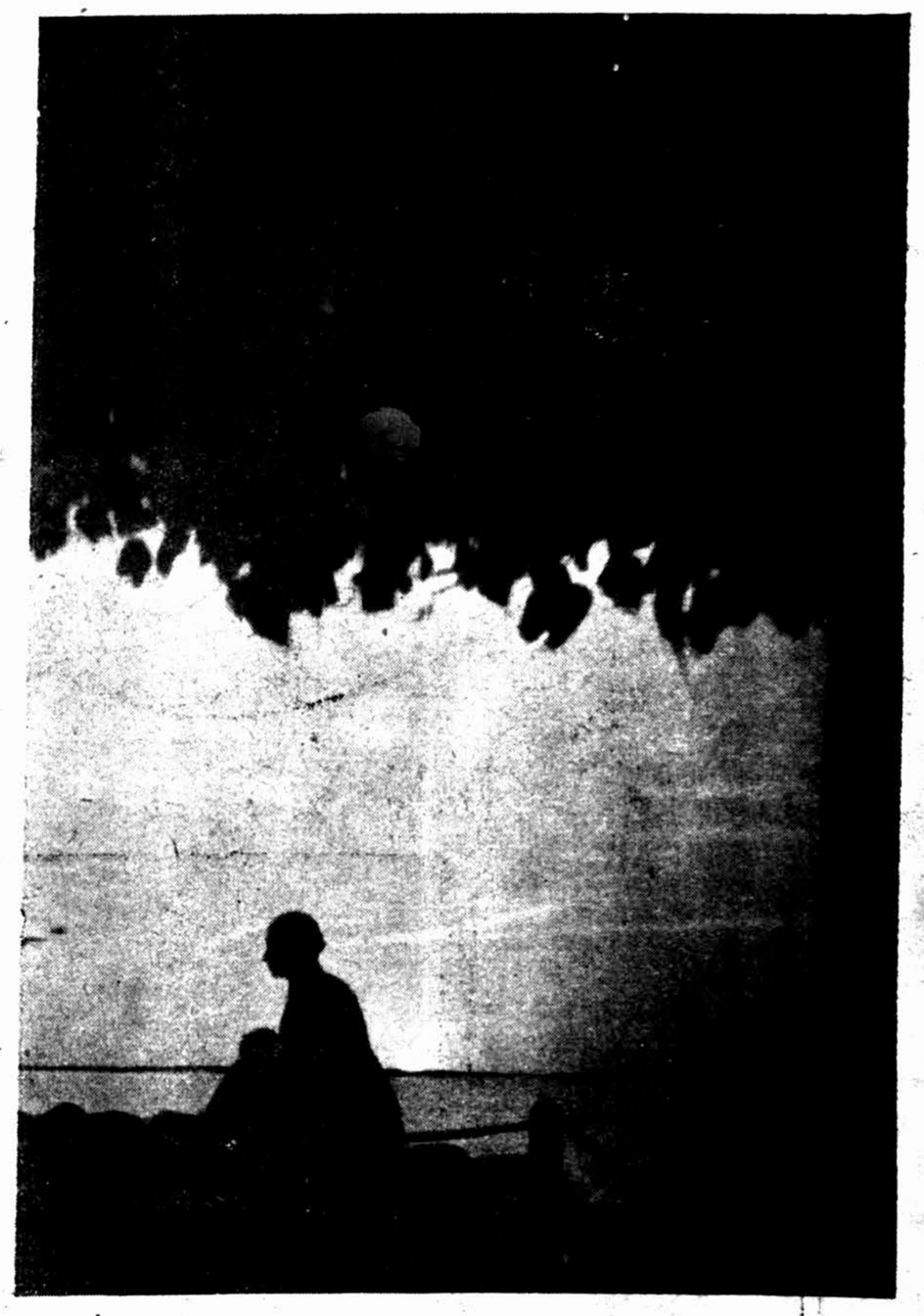
Tenant: "Doesn't time fly—seems only yesterday to me."

Client (to solicitor): "I want to write to my landlord telling him he's a . . . . ! ! . . . . . robber! Will you put that in legal shape for me?"

THRU' THE PALMS

—By R. V. Pandya.

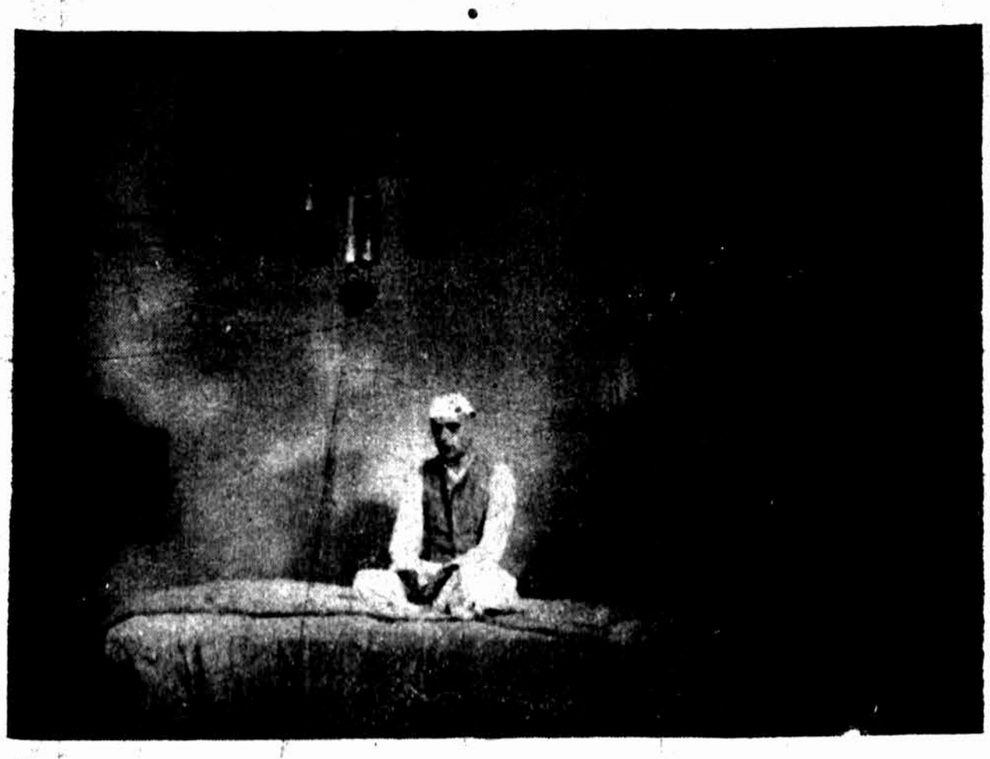
Now in Simla exhibition. It was exhibited in Bombay and Poona.



EVEN TIDE

—By R. V. Pandya.

Now exhibited in Simla after being Exhibited in Poona

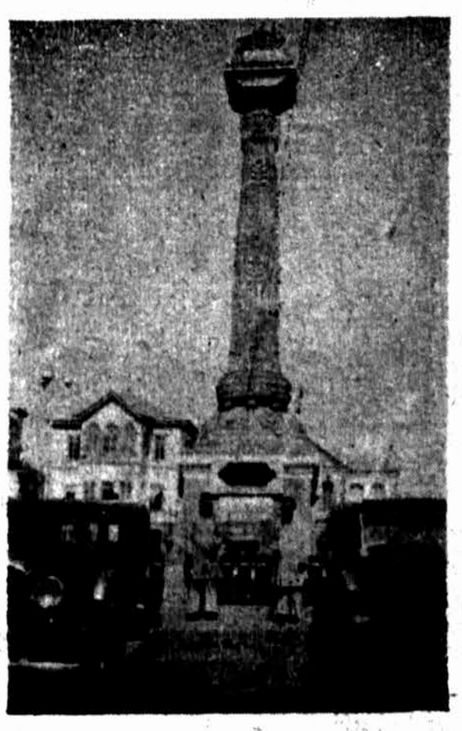


Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru before a Movie Camera: This picture was taken while Panditjee's message to his Countrymen about their duty towards Congress Ministries was recorded in the "Film City."

—P. D. Lele.

A group of the organisers of Soviet Posters Exhibition with Pandit Jawaharlal.

The 29th Annual Social Gathering of The College of Agriculture, Poona, was celebrated recently. Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai Minister of Agriculture and Revenue was the chief guest of honour. Photo shows the Minister keenly watching the sports items.



The beautiful tower of Damascus — Syria. This tower bears a monument of "Mosque Des Oomayyades". This is the well-known mosque in Syria.

—Rangwalla.

Boating day on the Tapti.

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